

JPRS 80222

2 March 1982

Vietnam Report

No. 2348



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HANOI PUBLIC SECURITY DIRECTOR CALLS FOR INCREASED EFFORTS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 20 Jan 82 pp 1,2

[Article by Pham Tam Long, Director of the Hanoi Public Security Service:
"People's Public Security Forces of the Capital, Along With the Other Forces, Do a Good Job of Protecting Political Security and Social Order and Safety, and Promote the 'Masses Defend the Security of the Homeland' Movement"]

[Text] Last year Chinese spies, in league with U.S. spies and the other kinds of spies, stepped up their intelligence, economic sabotage, and psychological warfare activities in the capital. The reactionaries in our country and criminals are also stepping up their opposition activities. Under the leadership of the party committee echelons and the governmental administrations, the people of the capital, along with the public security forces, the army, and the sectors, have engaged in many positive activities. We discovered and arrested many enemy intelligence agents and spies, and suppressed a number of counterpropagandists engaged in many forms of psychological warfare activities such as bringing in many films, photographs, music tapes, books, newspapers, and music records with decadent, reactionary contents. We also took strong steps against speculators and blackmarketers who upset the market, and people who were corrupt, colluded, and stole socialist property. Nearly 2,000 incidents of thievery of socialist property were uncovered and thousands of people were prosecuted. More than 1,000 incidents of black-marketing were uncovered, and large quantities of property and goods they took from state warehouses were recovered. Among them were large blackmarketing rings which used foreign exchange and extorted gold, silver, and precious stones, which they sneaked out of the country, etc.

Hooligans, thugs, and thieves were also punished; many professionals were arrested and sent for reform study.

Due to those positive activities, progress was made with regard to political security and social order and safety in the capital. Criminal law violations declined by 25 percent in comparison to previous years.

The mass movement to protect the security of the homeland in the capital plays an important role. The masses have supplied much valuable information to the public security organs and have helped the public security forces uncover the activities of psychological warfare operators, speculators, blackmarketers, corrupt people, thieves, hooligans, and thugs.

Many people have straightforwardly struggled against people engaged in illegal livelihoods and directly arrested people caught in the act of breaking the law. A number of places have given rise to mass movements and have created many good models regarding security and order, such as the Dong Xuan, Nguyen Trung Truc, and Nam Phong subwards, the villages of Song Phuong, Yen So, and Tien Phong, the Transformer Manufacturing Factory, the Tien Bo Printing Plant, the Posts and Telegraph Equipment Factory, etc. In such places the masses not only resolutely struggle against criminals but also know how to effectively organize many crime-prevention tasks as educating wayward children, reforming released prisoners, drafting anti-espionage and secrecy-maintenance regulations, etc.

But progress in protecting security and order in the capital during the past year did not meet the requirements.

The Chinese and U.S. spies are working together in attacking our capital, with many insidious plots and schemes, but among the cadres and people there were still many manifestations of a lack of vigilance. There were still serious violations of socialist property, and half were committed internally. Speculators and black-marketers were still notably active. Hooligans and thugs still committed many robberies and engaged in brazen activities. That situation still exists because there is still a rightist tendency toward the implementation of suppression measures, especially on the part of the public security organs at the various echelons. The movement for the masses to prevent and struggle against crimes is not yet strong, uniform, or continuous, there are still manifestations of lax management, and there is no determination to firmly maintain discipline and social order. Only if we continue to make efforts to overcome those deficiencies can we create transformations and fulfill the requirements of the political missions in the capital.

At present we are preparing to celebrate the lunar new year and compete in achieving accomplishments to celebrate the Fifth Party Congress, which will soon convene in the capital. The requirement posed for the people of Hanoi is to more strongly attack the criminals, while endeavoring to consolidate public order and traffic order and continuing to build a new way of life in the capital.

The party committee echelons and the governmental administrations, especially at the base level, must launch a mass movement; resolutely repulse the enemy's psychological warfare; unmercifully punish the speculators and blackmarketers, especially the major speculators; strongly suppress the hooligans and thugs; and do a better job of maintaining order in public places. It is necessary to maintain discipline within the party and within the organs and enterprises. The dictatorship tools of the state, especially the People's Public Security forces and the People's Army, must play a hard-core role in that struggle.

In order to have a movement, we must carry out the party's policy of resolutely punishing people who commit serious crimes and who are stubborn and refuse to change their ways, while being lenient toward people who have gone astray and are easily deceived, and those who are temporarily opportunistic, commit minor crimes, and are repentant and accept education by the masses. We must strengthen on-the-spot reform measures, especially in the rural areas, in the enterprises, etc., and force such people to reform through production labor. Each subward must have a realistic plan to help people released from prison, especially those who are unemployed, and to help them reform. The revolutionary movement will cause them to

become honest and useful for society, especially youths and teenagers who were temporarily enticed into participating in mistaken activities. The hooligans, thugs, and blackmarketers are few in numbers but because of our rightist tendency and laxity they have an opportunity to be temporarily active. If they are struck with well-deserved blows and are monitored and subjected to strong struggle, they will certainly have to give in to the people. The tools of dictatorship, especially the public security forces and the army, must serve as reliable sources of support for mass activity. People who positively struggle against criminals are resolutely protected by the law. People who commit crimes but stubbornly oppose those who struggle against them will be punished more severely.

At the same time, our people must overcome the tendency of regarding the law lightly, maintain social discipline, obey laws, and contribute to the maintenance of order in the streets, public order, and traffic order.

Under the direct leadership of the party committee echelons, and with the all-out assistance of the people, last year the People's Public Security forces of the capital, including the people's security forces, the people's police, and the mass forces protecting security at the base level, overcame many difficulties and made a number of advances. Organization was improved so that it could be appropriate to the new situation and to the nature of a sharp armed fighting force. The political consciousness of that force was raised, and its sense of responsibility, respect for the law, and opposition to purely vocational thoughts were strengthened. There was created the work style of urgent combat, mass work methods, and respect for and defense of the collective mastership right of the people. With regard to internal management, we resolutely dealt with cadres and enlisted men who violated discipline, laws, or the collective mastership right of the people. Therefore, there were more and more good examples and the spirit of fighting to defend socialist property and the lives of the people was strengthened. There were many good examples of selfless people who pursued and combatted criminals. Exemplary among them was the martyred hero Nguyen Tai Hai. The many letters sent to the public security organs by the masses to denounce violators proved that the masses had more confidence in the public security forces. The recent force-wide training cycle further strengthened public security personnel with regard to ideology, organization, work style, and working methods. Some improvements regarding contact and work with the people on the part of public security cadres and enlisted men were supported by the people. Those are valuable experiences which help the capital's public security forces to continue to strive to carry out the six admonitions of our beloved Uncle Ho on the path of advancing to a professional, modern status.

However, the capital's people's public security forces still manifested many deficiencies and weaknesses, especially as regards their sense of responsibility. There are still cadres and enlisted men who avoid work and whose work style and attitude toward the people are still deficient and perfunctory. Not all of the bad, corrupt, degenerate people have been purged. Therefore, the capital's people's public security forces must make even greater efforts. The force-building task is continuing in an urgent manner, in order to do a good job of completing the campaign to build pure, strong people's public security forces in 1982.

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CSO: 4209/216

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

EDITORIAL EXHORTS YOUTHS TO DO MILITARY SERVICE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Youth's Glorious Duty"]

[Text] Building and defending the fatherland is the glorious duty of all young citizens. Throughout several decades of fighting against aggressive and cruel forces for independence, freedom and socialism, the young generations in our country have, in turn, brilliantly fulfilled their duty. Unequaled patriotism and revolutionary heroism have been a motive power including our youths to overcome all difficulties, to fulfill all missions and to defeat all enemies.

Today, our people have again to cope with a new dangerous and cunning enemy--Chinese great-nation hegemonic expansionism which is acting in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces in a long-term sabotage plot to ultimately annex our country and all the three Indochinese ones to pave the way for expansion toward Southeast Asia. History places on the shoulders of our people--first and foremost our young generations--the noble mission of successfully building socialism, firmly defending the independence and freedom of the fatherland and fulfilling their international obligation to fraternal Laos and Kampuchea.

The recently promulgated law on military obligation will create conditions for our youths to develop their socialist patriotism and their right to collective ownership and, for the sake of such a glorious mission, to fully devote their strength, intellect and talents to the task of strengthening the all-people's national defense and building a modern regular people's army. Because of its revolutionary spirit and because it is based on equity and equality, the law is hailed by youths across the country and has won the unanimous approval of families whose children or younger brothers are in active service.

From now on, youths will be called up to join the army once or twice a year in February-March and August-September. Youths will join and quit the army according to regular pattern and to law. Early this spring, a number of youths will be called up as essential replenishments to replace the officers and soldiers who leave the army after doing their military service. In the coming year, all male youths aged 18 to 27 will in turn fulfill their military obligation without distinction of social origin, nationality, religion, cultural standard, occupation and residential area. After serving their time in the army according to the law, combatants will in turn be demobilized to return to the normal working life and to join the large and powerful reserve of our army. The heroic Vietnam People's Army will thus become a school to train our youths in many fields--politics, combat abilities, technical and special

knowledge and the sense of organization and discipline--and to endow them with the essential standard in these subject matters. Noble sentiments stemming from the relationships among fellow-combatants and comrades and between the army and people will be improved and heightened together with revolutionary virtues. Each youth will become a self-conscious and stanch combatant having sufficient strength, abilities and qualities to fulfill his duty to defend the fatherland, the people's administration and the peaceful and happy working life of our people.

The military obligation is a glorious duty of the youths. It requires that each youth who is called up for the army has a high degree of self-consciousness and that education and compulsion be necessarily applied to those who fail to understand their duty and who try to avoid conscription. The execution of the law on military obligation is tantamount to a broad political movement among the people and youths. All party, administrative and mass organizations in all localities and installations have the responsibility to coordinate their efforts in carrying out this movement.

The experiences drawn from many precincts, districts and basic installations which have satisfactorily carried out the induction of youths have demonstrated the need to regularly and carefully educate the young generation and to build a stable and strong reserve on the spot. Cadres and party members must set good examples in executing the law and must simultaneously pay attention to educating and motivating their youngsters to fulfill their obligation. To ensure the application of the principle of equity, the lists of youths called to arms and of those exempted or deferred from military service must be openly posted up to enable the people to express and contribute their views. Both the administration and people must take adequate care of families of wounded soldiers and fallen heroes and families whose youngsters are in the service. It is necessary to properly welcome combatants who quit the army and return to their own localities and to see that all standards and systems concerning their rights and interests as specified by law be fully implemented. Those who violate or shun the military obligation or who desert the army must be dealt with severely and appropriately. All of these measures are very important conditions to motivate the youths to enthusiastically fulfill their duty to the fatherland.

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CSO: 4209/204

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HANOI BUILDS UP RESERVE FORCES

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Jan 82 p 1

[Article by Phan Van Toan: "Hanoi Prepares Strong Reserve Forces In Order to Do a Good Job of Inducting Youths During First Cycle of 1982"]

[Text] In 1981 Hanoi attained 104.3 percent of the norm regarding the induction of youths and completed the delivery of recruits 1 day before the deadline. Of the Hanoi youths who set out, .06 percent were party members, 47.20 percent were Youth Union members, and 40.70 percent were members of self-defense and militia units. Many party members with children of military service age encouraged them to enlist, which served to strongly stimulate the masses in the implementation of the Military Service Law.

In addition to inducting youths, the municipality educated a number of military personnel who had not yet completed their military obligation and sent them back to the army and to participate in labor.

Developing the accomplishments that have been attained, all 16 precincts, districts, and cities in the municipality of Hanoi are positively doing a good job of registering and managing reserve troops during the first part of 1982 induction cycle. With the slogan, "Definitively complete each step, have full physical examination documentation, and deliver the recruits to the army immediately," Hanoi is urgently preparing strong reserve forces in order to turn over the first-cycle recruits rapidly and effectively within one week, assure safety and economy, fulfill the norms in all the zones, localities, and bases, and achieve real accomplishments to celebrate the Fifth Party Congress.

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CSO: 4209/209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SPREADERS OF FALSE RUMORS CRITICIZED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 11 Dec 81 p 4

[A Story a Day column by Nguoi Xay Dung (Builder): "Quoting As If Real"]

[Text] The story goes like this: At twilight a gang of crooks entered the home of Miss A on H Street.

"If you want to keep your good looks, step back and stand silently over there in the corner!" One of the gang spoke threateningly, holding up a bottle of acid.

That "gang leader" signalled for several others to foolhardily enter the house and carry out many different items which the resident had been able to buy only after expending much sweat and labor.

And there are many other "startling" details. One person tells the story one way and another person tells it another way, under the common title of "A talented, beautiful woman is robbed!"

When that rumor was at its height and the story had become fully embellished, that woman was working far from the city and knew nothing of the strange story in which she was the main figure!

Many people said that it was an invention of evil-mouthed people.

The local security organ said that such false rumors were believed only by credulous people. When they went to investigate that rumor, the security comrades also checked out a number of other rumors in their area of responsibility and concluded that they were also false!

False rumors usually originate in the mouths of bad people and are then innocently repeated by others. When they hear "moving," "startling" rumors, many experienced people personally check them out by asking the responsible organs, and above all refrain from irresponsibly tell them to others. Builder thinks that it is very correct to deal with rumors in such a responsible manner. Furthermore, it is certain that the responsible organs are concerned with tracking down and spiking at the source false rumors which cause harm in our lives.

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CSO: 4209/206

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

WOMAN, SONS CAUGHT TRYING TO FLEE FROM NORTH

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 27 Dec 81 p 4

[Article: "People of Truc Bach Subward, Ba Dinh Precinct, Denounce Dang Thi Ninh for Organizing Escape Abroad"]

[Text] At the end of November 1981, Dang Thi Ninh, 45 years old, of No 35 Chau Long Street, who was a merchant (she had seven previous indictments and one previous conviction), colluded with some bad elements in Hai Phong to seduce people and arrange for them to flee abroad. She bought a boat with gold and money and took her two sons, Hoang Ngoc Hung and Hoang Ngoc Ha, to Hai Phong. When Hung returned to Hanoi, Ha went aboard the boat to prepare for the departure, but was arrested by the people and the public security organ before they could depart. Dang Thi Ninh and her children confessed to the crimes of treason against the homeland and helping the enemy carry out their plot of sabotaging our people's enterprise of building socialism and defending the homeland.

At the meeting to struggle against and denounce Dang Thi Ninh's traitorous act against the homeland held by the People's Committee of Truc Bach Subward in Ba Dinh Precinct, representatives of the various categories of people, such as women, youths, old people, teachers, etc., recommended to the people and the legal organ that the criminals should be severely punished. At a time when the people in the subward were exercising their collective mastership right to overcome the immediate difficulties, and were working together to build socialism, it is even more necessary to vigorously condemn the traitorous act of Dang Thi Ninh and her children. Representatives of the education, women, and youth sectors profoundly analyzed the criminal nature of Ninh's act. It was not only treason against the homeland but also a crime committed by a mother and woman against her children and husband.

By means of the struggle against and condemnation of the traitorous act of Dang Thi Ninh and her accomplices, the people of Truc Bach Subward clearly realize the sabotage plot of the enemy and the Beijing reactionaries against our country, have heightened their vigilance and promoted the "All the people protect the security of the homeland" movement, are exercising the collective mastership right of the people, and are carrying out education to prevent bad acts by degenerate people.

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CSO: 4209/206

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MILITARY REGION 9 BUILDS UP MILITIA FORCES

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by Major General Ho Ba Phuc: "Military Region 9 Strives to Build Increasingly Large and Strong Self-Defense Militia Forces"]

[Text] Military Region 9, consisting of eight provinces in the Mekong Delta, has a large population (more than 10 million people) and is an important economic area -- especially with regard to agriculture -- and an area that is strategically important in many respects. Since the Beijing reactionaries launched a war against Vietnam from two directions, Military Region 9 has continually consolidated and developed the self-defense militia forces so that they can be sufficiently strong to assure that national defense by all the people in the locality is comprehensively strong.

Building and development of self-defense militia, and increasing the combat readiness of Military Region 9, has become an objective requirement. The political and social circumstances have also created an urgent requirement for the mission of building self-defense militia. More than 500,000 puppet troops and civil servants collapsed on the spot. The tens of thousands of hooligans, cowboys, prostitutes, and people engaged in illegal livelihoods caused the political security and social order and safety situation to undergo complicated changes. Meanwhile, most of the villages and hamlets had been under enemy control, so their governmental administrations were still new. Therefore, an urgent requirement was that there be strong self-defense forces to maintain political security and social order and safety, and to defend the local administrations.

In order to have self-defense militia forces with the necessary numbers and good quality, during past years the military region set forth the requirement of positively launching a movement to build national defense by all the people, and on that basis built extensive, increasingly stronger self-defense militia forces and reserve forces, and improve the quality and combat strength of the local armed forces, while strengthening the military organs at the various levels. With that awareness, during the past year the party organizations and political administrations at the various levels in the military region have paid attention to guiding the building and development of self-defense militia. The local party committee echelons have paid attention to selecting reliable people to join the armed forces.

The training of self-defense militia forces has received attention and has been better guided. The provinces in the military region have organized training classes for village, subwards, and hamlet military cadres. The corps of instructors has been deployed and expanded throughout the military region. For that reason, during the past year training made clear progress. Hundreds of thousands of self-defense militia were trained in 15 to 30-day programs. Many places, such as Go Cong District in Tien Giang and Gia Rai District in Minh Hai held practice alerts under many hypothetical circumstances of fighting the enemy and achieved good results. In the maneuvers the self-defense militia concentrated at the right time with full complements and acted according to plan. As hard-core forces in building national defense by all the people, last year the self-defense militia throughout the military region achieved many accomplishments in carrying out their principal functions. Building on their accomplishments in the war to defend the southwestern border in past years, at present the self-defense militia still serve as the main force in maintaining political security and building the Vietnam-Kampuchea friendship border.

In many places in the military region the self-defense militia are truly the hard-core force in the movement to protect security and maintain order and safety at the base level. During the time when the Chinese expansionists were committing aggression against the northern border provinces the enemy also stepped up its sabotage activities to cause instability in our rear area. All of their plots failed. During their years of combat and activity, and especially last year, the self-defense militia, cooperating with the public security forces and supported by the people, became fully capable of maintaining political security in each locality and base throughout the military zone. Many militia units, such as those of an Binh Village in Dong Thap, Tan Thanh Binh Village in Ben Tre, and Binh Phan Village in Tien Giang, have done a good job of maintaining social order and safety. The militia have discovered and effectively stopped attempts by reactionaries to flee abroad, and have done a good job of protecting state property from sabotage by the enemy.

On the basis of organizing, educating, and training under actual conditions, the self-defense militia in the military region have become have become the hard-core force in the movement four youths to enlist and fulfill their obligation of defending the homeland. Tens of thousands of self-defense militiamen have set out to fulfill their military obligations. The places with strong militia movements have seething movements for youths to enlist, and there is a minimum of negativism among youths.

The self-defense militia, a large labor force, have achieved many accomplishments in production and in transforming production relationships in the rural areas. Thousands of self-defense militiamen in Hau Giang Province have been organized into battalions and regiments which have contributed hundreds of thousands of work days to digging and embanking 6 million cubic meters of earth. Especially, they built the 30 April water conservancy project in order to assure that 120,000 hectares have sufficient water for two rice crops. The self-defense militia of Go Cong District in Tien Giang, An Bien in Kien Giang, and Gia Rai in Minh Hai have built or repaired dikes along the coast to hold back salt water, while also building a coastal defense system.

The self-defense militia units of the villages in the military zone have their own production bases. Nearly all of the villages have assured the supplying of sufficient grain so that the self-defense militiamen can remain on combat alert. Many places have paid attention to improving the cultural lives of the self-defense militia.

On the economic construction front, the militia of Binh Phan Village in Tien Giang Province served as the hard-core in persuading 100 percent of the peasants in the village to enter the cooperative. Each cooperative has a well-trained militia company. The members of the militia units truly serve as the cutting edge of the local action movement. The militia of Can Dang Village in An Giang serve as the assault force in bringing water into the fields so that the people can grow two crops and increase the output of grain. The militia of Binh Thanh Village in Dong Thap province both produce in order to provide for themselves and mobilize their forces to plow the entire area of the production collective, etc.

The self-defense militia are an important force which contributes to carrying out the army's rear area policy. The village militia have taken the initiative in cooperating with the mass organizations and governmental administrations in assisting the families of wounded soldiers, war dead, and servicemen on active duty who are experiencing difficulties. Long Phu District in Hau Giang Province has a movement to contribute additional work points in the production collectives in order to help headless families of active duty servicemen. In Phu An Hoa Village in Ben Tre Province, during the year nearly 3,000 self-defense militiamen produced in order to help the families of war dead, repair schools, build roads, and build bridges, thus creating a seething spirit of activity among the people. Hundreds of self-defense militia units throughout the military region have achieved new accomplishments which have served to stimulate the common movements of the locality in the great undertaking of socialist transformation and construction.

The accomplishments of military Region 9 in building self-defense militia forces during recent years have proved the close, direct leadership of the party committee echelons in the locality, and have therefore mobilized the strength of all cadres and enlisted men. When there is a correct direction and realistic action contents, the forces develop rapidly and there is a permanent movement.

With the above-mentioned initial accomplishments and experiences, in its present strategic deployment Military Region 9 has confirmed that it is necessary to build up its forces in order to have sufficient capability to solidly defend all territory in the military region, in which the self-defense militia are a basic force, a hard-core force, in the battlefield position of local people's war.

During the coming period, Military Region 9 will strive to positively build its self-defense militia forces in a comprehensive manner. It will especially pay attention to quality, while paying attention to numerical development in the necessary places, in order to attain an appropriate ratio among the people and organize militia production collectives, organs, or enterprises. Where there are self-defense militia, party members and Youth Union members must serve as the hard core, under the direct leadership of the base-level party committee echelon.

Only thereby can Military Region 9 develop the self-defense militia into a strong force which contributes worthily to the enterprise of building and defending the socialist homeland, fulfill its glorious obligation to the nation, and fulfill the international duty assigned by the party and state.

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CSO: 4209/209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ACTIVITIES OF LOCAL MILITARY FORCES REPORTED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by Xuan Cuong: "Dong Van District, Ha Tuyen Province, Builds Strong Local Forces; in Hoang Lien Son, Bac Ha District Self-Defense Militia Develop Solidly and Widely; Militia of Ea Khal Village in Dac Lac Carry Out Good Security Training"]

[Text] In order to build a strong battlefield position, the soldiers and people of Dong Van District have contributed 160,000 work days to dig trenches and build battlefield positions and a system of border defense obstacles.

The Military Region reinforced the district by sending 10 work teams to the villages to train self-defense militia and organize concentrated village forces, in order to strengthen the local forces. At present, in 19 villages in the district the militia units have been well trained. Each self-defense militia organization has been divided into a combat force, a population defense force, and a rear services force. With regard to rear services, the district set up a people's rear services committee headed by the Chairman of the District People's Committee. The rear services committee created a system of warehouses and combat stockpiles, and performed other combat preparation tasks.

The armed forces in the district closely monitored all activities of the enemy night and day. The observation, alarm, patrol, and combat alert systems are strictly maintained and the combat plans of the local district troops and the self-defense militia are continually practiced.

Under the leadership of the district party committee, 40,000 people belonging to nine ethnic groups in the district, along with their armed forces, are strengthening their solidarity, assisting one another, overcoming the weaknesses, building forces, gradually transforming Dong Van District into a solid military bastion on the border, and achieving the slogan "Know when the enemy arrives, kill them when they arrive, and maintain security and order."

Taking advantage of the rough mountain-and-jungle terrain, the Chinese commandos and reconnaissance personnel often use Bac Ha as an area for maintaining contact with bad elements in order to infiltrate deeply into our interior.

They often buy buffalo horns, cattle horns, and the leather and hooves of the various kinds of livestock at high prices, or exchange goods liked by the ethnic groups in hopes of sabotaging production. They also organize "Yin yang" markets to collect information and spread false rumors, in hopes of mixing in with the people and illegally crossing the border.

In view of that situation, Bac Ha District has closely combined the public security, border defense troops, and self-defense militia forces in order to stop the enemy's sabotage plots.

Within a brief period of time the "Yin yang" markets were abolished. The psychological warfare goods picked up by the ethnic minority people were voluntarily turned over to the security organ. The people also discovered many bad elements who hoarded psychological warfare goods and illegally crossed the border. Some people who were unwilling to reform were dealt with appropriately by the local governmental administration.

The self-defense militia forces have developed rapidly and broadly in the villages in the district. Many women of the H'mong and Dao ethnic minority groups who previously were concerned only with farming and housework and did not participate in social activities now volunteered to join the armed forces and take up arms to defend the hamlets and villages. Anti-artillery bunkers were strengthened. Tens of thousands of meters of communication trenches were dug or repaired. There was thus created an integrated system of communication trenches capable of being used for combat or combat support under any circumstances.

Ea Khal, a village in the mountain region of Dac Lac Province, encompasses the former town of Thuan Man, now called the district seat Ea Hleo, which is situated at the intersection of Route 14, which goes to Buon Ma Thuot, and Route 21B, which goes to Phu Bon. The village has a population of more than 4,000 people, who live in nine hamlets. Nearly all of them are Rhade.

The village has a concentrated militia unit which carries out mobile combat missions and patrols and guards in order to defend the hamlets. Furthermore, each hamlet has broad militia forces. At the beginning of 1981 the village carried out training for the mobile forces in which they achieved "good" or "skilled" ratings in all subjects. The mobile militia units joined the local district troops to track down bandits who engage in surreptitious sabotage activities deep in the jungle. In one battle the unit, fighting independently, wiped out the enemy and collected their weapons. They also produce to achieve self-sufficiency in food. During this year's 10th month season the unit planted two hectares of rice and corn.

5616
CSO: 4209/209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MILITIA ACTIVITIES AT THANH HOA RIVER PORT DETAILED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Khac Thuan: "At An Important Port"]

[Text] Son Thuy is a village in the mountainous border area in the northwestern part of Quan Hoa District, Thanh Hoa Province. The Luong River is formed by the Xoi Xo and the Xoi Pun, which meet at Cam and intersect Route 217, connecting Thanh Hoa with Hua Phan in Laos, near the Na Meo port in the village.

Son Thuy, sitting astride a water route and a land route, occupies an important position and throughout the rainy and dry seasons many transportation facilities pass through the port. It has a large area and a small population. It is a long distance from Bo Hieng to Chom Muong.

Before the August Revolution, the people of the ethnic minority groups there were very miserable. There were only three literate people in the village. The charlatans and reactionaries there transformed Son Thuy into a bandits' "nest" and insantly opposed the Vietnamese and Laotian revolutions.

During the August Revolution, the Vietnamese, Dao, and Thai ethnic groups in Son Thuy united, rose up and joined the armed forces of Quan Hoa District in smashing the bandits' "nest," and gradually transformed Son Thuy into a solid bastion on the frontier of the homeland.

Faced with the challenges of the new struggle the party organization of Son Thuy Village, under the leadership of the Quan Hoa District party committee, developed the combined strength of solidarity and unanimity among the ethnic groups, closely coordinated the armed forces, gradually stabilized the people's living conditions, promptly punished the disturbers of security and order, and developed Na Meo into a port of solidarity, friendship, and purity.

The Chom Muong, Bo Hieng, Tan Lap, Trung Son, and Xuan Thanh cooperatives organized five militia units to fight and serve the fighting. The party organization sent party members (including cadres more than 45 years old) to serve as the hard core in building the militia forces. The village party committee developed the capabilities of the demobilized troops and Vietnamese who had recently settled there in reorganizing production, developing the economy, and building on-the-spot fighting forces.

Every year, the village militia forces have a specific training plan. During the training period border defense post BB sends capable cadres to assist the village militia. Therefore, during the past 3 years the Son Thuy militia have fulfilled their training missions and attained good results.

As we enter this year's dry season, on some days hundreds of trucks pass through the port. Bad people have taken advantage of the bustle to engage in such sabotage activities as spreading false rumors, slandering the cadres, and distorting the stands and policies, or to surreptitiously buy and sell precious metals and speculate in goods. Some cadres and people have fallen to the "sugar-coated bullets." In view of that situation the Son Thuy party organization has relied on the people and via the masses discovered and promptly punished hidden enemies. The village militia forces, along with the border defense, naval, and people's public security forces of the port closely monitor each objective, closely watch the border, promptly arrest people involved in hundreds of instances of illegal trading and illegal border crossings, and confiscate for the public treasury nearly 10 kilograms of precious metals and hundreds of kilograms of other goods.

Although advanced in age, many old militiamen, such as Pham Van Nghich and Ha Van Toc of the Thai ethnic group), Ha Van Pien, Ha Van Tang, and Ha Van Dan never miss a border patrol. Because of that solid people's security network many enemy plots have been broken up and many bad people have been caught in the net of the law.

The security situation of a key port in the village of Son Thuy is based on the solidarity and vigilance of the ethnic groups and on the unified actions of the militia, self-defense, and people's public security forces, the border defense troops, and the naval cadres.

That situation in Son Thuy, on the Vietnamese-Laotian friendship border, is becoming increasingly solid.

Nguyen Khac Thuan

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CSO: 4209/209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

NICKNAME MEANS PRAISE FOR EFFECTIVE WORK OF COMPANY 10

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by Nguyen Huu Mao: "The 'C' 10 Bolt"]

[Text] "C" 10 Bolt is the nickname that has been given out of confidence and affection by members of the public security force, organs and factories and the working people in Subward M (Ngo Quyen Ward, Haiphong) to the area assigned to Company 10 of the N91 antiaircraft artillery group of the Haiphong antiaircraft force.

Since the assigned area is adjacent to a merchandise-storing yard and the port and close to a number of factories and enterprises, where the negative phenomena often take place, right after the company has been transferred to the area its commanding cadres have drafted a plan to coordinate its work with that of the locality and the organs and factories in the area both to maintain security in the assigned area and to contribute to maintaining political security and social order where the company is stationed. By working with the subward public security station, they observed the kinds of negative phenomena that had been taking place in the area and the "special" subjects they had to be aware of. The organs and factories nearby also discussed with the unit about the matters they were concerned about in connection with their own protection and raised the question of coordinating the activities they were pursuing to fight the negative aspects. The commanding cadres of the company let their men be aware of the whole situation and helped each of them to have a high degree of vigilance, to maintain security in the assigned area and for the unit and at the same time to be responsible for resolutely fighting against and stopping the negative phenomena in society, protecting the socialist properties and upholding and displaying the pure qualities of "Mr Ho's troops."

By maintaining a tight guard and a good coordinating relationship with the locality, ever since it was stationed in the area Company 10 has helped to reduce the negative phenomena there. The bad elements who had been stealing the goods of the state now had to be "cautious." Many villains whose activities had been very meticulous were not able to escape. The cadres and combatants of Company 10

caught red-handed many of them, solved a number of cases and retrieved for the state quite a large quantity of goods. In some cases only a few bags of cement or wheat flour were involved. In one case nearly 6 quintals of asphalt were involved. A big case involved 3 tons of soda (a raw material used in the making of bottles and glasses and sold at the "outside" price of 5 dong a kilogram). Recently, with a high degree of vigilance and good combat coordination for maintaining security, the cadres and combatants of Company 10 and members of the public security force have captured many bad elements who tried to flee by boat to a foreign country. In the course of their work, the names of such company cadres as Nguyen Minh Truong, Nguyen Manh Binh and Nguyen Van Manh and such combatants as Sanh, Ngac, Khanh, Thanh, Chau, Chin, Dau, etc. have become the fear of the bad elements. But they have become the confidence, affection and respect of all cadres, public security men and working people in the locality.

Amidst the port, yards and goods lying everywhere the assigned area of Company 10 is like an "eye" that is open around the clock to watch both the skies and the ground. Stationed for over 2 years in a complex location not a single cadre or combatant of the company has become corrupt. All have remained steadily strong. They have lived up to the very significant nickname -- the "'C' 10 bolt."

5598

CSO: 4209/214

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

FINLAND TO BUILD SHIP REPAIR YARD IN HAIPHONG PORT

Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 15 Jan 82 p 13

[Text] The venture to build a ship repair yard under the Finnish-Vietnamese development cooperation program has proceeded rapidly since the fall. Earlier, the work was delayed among other things by a shortage of energy and of building materials as well as slow transportation.

The ship repair yard is now due to be completed near the port city of Haiphong by the end of next year. This is a delay of 1 year to the original building plan. Now, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs thinks that considering Vietnam's economic difficulties the original schedule is too tight.

The shipyard being funded and constructed in cooperation with the Vietnamese is by its value Finland's largest single cooperative venture. Finland's budget for the venture now is 154 million markka.

Vietnam's Ministry of Transportation is responsible for the building of the Phan Rung shipyard. The work is monitored by Finland's Road Network Administration. Approximately one-third of the work has been completed, estimated engineer Lasse Ramo of the Road Network Administration. He last visited Vietnam in December.

First, accommodation for a colony of almost 100 Finnish builders was built in Phan Rung. Now, 300-400 Vietnamese also participate in the construction work.

The total area is approximately 240,000 square meters, and the area of the buildings is approximately 5,000 square meters, Ramo says.

The groundwork for the shipyard which is being built on the delta of the Red River tributary, the foundation preparation, damming and the quarrying of the harbor basin have now been completed. The transformer is ready and so is the equipment raft. The electricity and oxygen centers are under construction. The walls of the engineering hall and the supply room have been installed, says Ramo.

The degree of domestic production being funded by Finland is approximately 80 per cent. Among other things, the cranes, engine-lathes and presses for the shipyard will be procured from Finland with Finnish currency.

The Road Network Administration has selected Finnish contractors for the venture. Devecon will answer for the shipyard planning and Vesto for the construction consulting.

The planning for groundwork was very exacting. The tide in Phan Rung varies by 5 meters. The harbor basins have their foundations on quarried rock. Some clayey parts of the area have been filled with dredging material, says architect Jorma Toivonen.

According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the Phan Rung shipyard will make possible the docking and repairing of Vietnam's commercial fleet, which up till now has been done abroad. The economic meaning of the shipyard lies in the fact that foreign currency will be saved.

Finland will pick up approximately 60 per cent of the shipyard's expenses. Originally Finland's portion was planned to be approximately one-half of the total expenses.

In the course of the construction work which began in 1979 the countries have come to the conclusion that in order to avoid delays Finland will pick up a bigger part of the cost and labor force than was planned originally.

Funds were transferred for Vietnam's shipyard from the budget money reserved last year for Finland's other development cooperation partners, which otherwise would have remained to be used this year. The corresponding transfers will be made for this year in reverse. For 1983 40 million markka have been reserved for the shipyard, which even may be too much, estimates the division chief of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Antti Rantala.

Already before the completion of the shipyard the training of personnel is scheduled to start. Finland and Vietnam are to agree upon the matter this spring.

9718

CSO: 3107/54

FINLAND'S BIGGEST AID PROJECT, PHAN RUNG SHIPYARD, DISCUSSED

Helsinki SUOMEN KUVALEHTI in Finnish 29 Jan 82 pp 50-52

[Article by Martti O. Hosia: "Expensive, Slow, and Entangled Vietnam Shipyard Now Finally Under Construction"]

[Text] Finland's biggest aid project, the Phan Rung Shipyard on the northern coast of Vietnam, is finally beginning to take shape. Indeed, expenditures have also exploded from the planned 78 million to 154 million markkas.

Twice discussion have been held between the Finns and the Vietnamese concerning the slow progress of the project. The Finns began to have doubts that the delays were intentional and that the Vietnamese were "milking" the suppliers of aid.

"The situation was at its worst a little less than a year ago in March-April, it was catastrophically bad," states Graduate Engineer Lassi Ramo, who is supervising the project on behalf of TVH [Road Network Administration], in describing the progress of the project.

Ramo, who has been involved in this project since its beginning in 1978, has made more than 10 trips to Vietnam. The last trip was in December and he is expected to make another one in the spring.

There are 90 Finns at the site in Vietnam, of whom 70 are involved in actual construction work. Approximately 40 Finns are involved in manual labor. Originally, no craftsmen were supposed to be sent at all, but it became necessary when it was learned that the Vietnamese were not able to do the work.

According to Finnish calculations there are 300 Vietnamese working at the Pha Rung project. If outside helpers are included, the number increases to 400. The number of Vietnamese has placed an extra burden on the Finns since the original number of workers agreed upon was 1000.

The War Made Matters Difficult

Work at Pha Rung began under unlucky stars in 1978-79. The bitter border war between China and Vietnam was being fought at the same time, and officials could not find sufficient time for individual development projects.

After 6 months in the summer of 1979 we were in a situation in which the project was 5 months behind schedule.

In writing the agreement on development cooperation between Finland and Vietnam it was estimated that the Pha Rung shipyard for repairs would be completed in the current year. According to the revised plan the completion date has been postponed until the summer of next year.

The Pha Rung project has been delayed by a shortage of materials, which, for its part, is at least partially a reflection of the war which Vietnam is still waging in the neighboring country of Kampuchea.

The Vietnamese were supposed to construct housing for the Finnish workers in the initial stage of the project. However, the housing was not completed until the Finns themselves installed plumbing and wiring.

Because of the war situation, the Finnish trucks and construction machinery sent to the port of Haiphong were rerouted to Saigon, which caused a 3-month delay. Even after the border war the port of Haiphong was been in a state of confusion and ground transportation from there has also been difficult even though the distance is no more than 20 kilometers.

Additional delays have been caused by a continuous shortage of energy. The supply of electricity from Vietnam's national network has only been intermittent so that the project has had to rely on generators. These in turn have not always operated due to an insufficient supply of fuel oil.

There has also been a shortage of sand needed for concrete, among other things.

"Talking Helped"

The shortages and delays were explained in negotiations between Finland and Vietnam at two different times: the first time in the fall of 1980 and again when the situation did not improve, last summer.

The Finns demanded that the maintenance of the project be raised to a higher level. One individual point that the Finns demanded was that a month's supply of fuel oil be delivered to the project. Previously, the Vietnamese had proposed that the Finns purchase oil for the project from abroad.

"Talking apparently helped. The advancement of the project has clearly improved since last fall," stated Ramo in evaluating the results of the negotiations.

The decisions on Pha Rung have been transferred to the State Planning Committee, which will present its conclusions on resources to the Vietnamese Government. The new Vietnamese director of the project is a "tougher individual", who first of all coordinated the work of the labor brigades, which until then had virtually ignored each other.

At the official level the Pha Rung project is managed by General Manager Phan Tram of the construction section of the Ministry of Communications, who according to his own estimate sacrifices two-thirds of his time to the project.

The on-site Finnish director of the project is Graduate Engineer Esko Sirvio, and Graduate Engineer Seppo Saarela directs the project from Hanoi. The organizational structure includes TVR, which has concluded a planning agreement with the Devecon Company and a consulting agreement with the Vesto Construction Firm.

"A contract could not be concluded since the risk to private firms would have been too great," states Ramo.

"The project seems to be going well now. Until now we have been going down: earth-moving work has been done, a large hole has been dug for the foundation, and so on. Now it seems that we can begin construction in an upward direction," states Ramo.

Runaway Expenditures

The price of progress at the project has been that expenditures have far exceeded the original plan. In 1978 it was estimated that Finland's share would be 78 million markkas, but the most recent figure is 154 million markkas.

Last year alone the project swallowed up 50 million markkas. In the spring the finance committee of the Council of State allocated 36 million markkas for the project. In December the committee had to scratch up another 14 million markkas.

According to the plan compiled in the Foreign Ministry additional funding was obtained by reducing development aid to Egypt by 3.5 million markkas, aid to Kenya by 3 million, aid to Sri Lanka by 5.5 million, and 2 million markkas were redirected from undetermined projects.

In the current year the intent is to transfer funds from Vietnam to the original objectives. "On the other hand, this will also mean that work on the shipyard project in 1982 will have to be slowed down and the schedule will have to be revised," states a memorandum of the Foreign Ministry. There are only 17 million markkas available for this year.

All in all, Finland has invested 100 million markkas in Pha Rung to date.

The excess over the estimated expenditure of 76 million markkas is roughly divided in such a way that the additional number of Finnish personnel will require 36 million markkas, additional deliveries of material 20 million markkas, and the effect of inflation will be 20 million markkas.

"Milking" Was a Concern

During the most difficult phase of the negotiations the Finnish funders were concerned that the Vietnamese were consciously attempting to "milk" their foreign partner in cooperation. It was feared that work was stopped intentionally so that the Finns would become concerned and accomplish the work themselves.

In the struggle of actual or imagined wishes the situation came to an impasse in which work ceased for days or even 3 months before either party did anything.

The fact is that Vietnam is a poor, developing country threatened by war, in which there is an actual shortage of nearly everything.

On the other hand, Finnish experts noted that the country is, however, large and decisions are made centrally. If there is sufficient desire, resources can be distributed to projects that are considered suitable. The premise was that expenditures would be shared equally.

According to the present estimate the total expenditures for the shipyard will come to approximately 250 million markkas. And the Finnish share will be three-fifths.

The shipyard is important for Vietnam since until now the country has had to repair its fleet of 100 merchant ships abroad. In the future all repairs will be made at Pha Rung. Vietnam has another shipyard in Saigon, but there is little known about its operations abroad.

The training of a labor force, in which Finland will also participate, will begin in the final phase of construction at the shipyard. The shipyard will employ approximately 500 workers, even more than 1000 after a possible expansion.

Swedes Having a More Difficult Time

Finland's difficulties at Pha Rung are, however, child's play compared to the experience of the Swedes in the construction of a cellulose and paper plant complex in Vietnam.

The Swedes have sunk approximately 2 billion kronor into this project. Through great efforts the paper plant has been put into operation, but the cellulose for the plant must be imported from Sweden.

10576

CSO: 3107/61

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PARTY CONGRESSES HELD IN THREE PROVINCES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] The Quang Nam-Da Nang Provincial Party Organization has held a congress of delegates to discuss documents of the Party Central Committee and to elect a delegation to the Fifth National Party Congress. Present at the congress were 550 delegates elected at congresses of party organizations at the basic, district, precinct and municipal levels throughout the province.

Vo Chi Cong, member of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, was recommended by the Party Central Committee as a candidate in the [provincial] congress election.

In nearly 10 days of work, the delegates enthusiastically discussed the Party Central Committee documents and contributed numerous views especially on the guidelines, tasks and principal measures aimed at bringing about a vigorous socio-economic change in the coming years.

The congress heard explanations on the resolution of the 11th Party Central Committee Plenum on the guidelines and tasks for 1982 and, on this basis, set forth tasks to be immediately carried out by the party organization at the beginning of the first quarter of this year.

The congress of delegates of party organizations in Nghe Tinh Province has been held in the presence of 498 delegates representing 150,000 party members in 1970 party installations. On the recommendation of the Party Central Committee, Nguyen Duy Trinh and Tran Quoc Hoan, members of the Political Bureau and secretaries of the Party Central Committee, stood as candidates in the congress election.

Nguyen Duy Trinh addressed the congress and clarified the views expressed in the Party Central Committee documents.

Over the past month, all party organizations at the primary, district and municipal levels throughout the province held congresses to discuss and unanimously agree on the documents of the Party Central Committee and to confirm the soundness of the policy set forth by the Fourth Party Congress. After hearing the summary of all the views expressed, the Provincial Party Organization Congress continued its debate on the documents.

The Gia Lai-Kon Tum Provincial Party Organization has held a congress of delegates. Present at the congress were 401 delegates officially elected by all primary organizations and including outstanding party members of all nationalities representing more than 11,000 party members throughout the province. During debates on the Party Central Committee documents, the delegates voiced unanimous agreement on the assessment of the national situation in the past years as well as on the guidelines and missions in the near future; they also expressed numerous views to contribute to improving the documents.

9332

CSO: 4209/204

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

CITIES, PROVINCES HOLD CONGRESSES OF PARTY DELEGATES

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Jan 82 pp 1, 4

[VNA News Release: "Congress of Ho Chi Minh City Party Organization Delegates Scores Good Success -- Haiphong and Provinces Hold Congresses of Party Organization Delegates"]

[Text] From 11 to 18 January, a congress of party organization delegates of Ho Chi Minh City was held to discuss party documents and to elect delegates to attend the Fifth Party Congress. More than 550 delegates representing more than 40,000 party members in the entire party organization displayed the spirit of struggling through criticisms and self-criticisms; contributed more than 10,000 ideas; continued to further develop the achievements made at the party congresses at the basic, precinct, district and equivalent levels; and further heightened and broadened such achievements, in terms of both awareness and thinking, not only to contribute to the documents which would be presented at the Fifth Party Congress but also to resolve right away any existing difficulties that could be taken care of now within the municipal party organization.

The congress also urged the party organization as a whole to look forward to the Fifth Party Congress by striving to fulfill the 1982 plan right in the first months of the year and to take care of the living conditions of the people in the city right on the occasion of Tet of the Year of the Dog so that all of them, particularly workers, laborers, cadres, civil servants, the armed forces, families of wounded soldiers and dead heroes and families having done a lot for the revolution, could celebrate a happy Tet and feel encouraged both materially and spiritually.

The congress elected 56 delegates to represent the energy and intelligence of the city's party organization and to attend the Fifth Party Congress. Pham Hung, Nguyen Van Linh, Vo Van Kiet, Nguyen Huu Tho and Huynh Tan Phat enjoyed the confidence of the congress as they received large numbers of votes.

The Municipality of Haiphong and Ha Tuyen, Lai Chau, Ha Bac, Thanh Hoa, Nghe Tinh, Phu Khanh, Dac Lac, Thuan Hai, Tien Giang, Song Be, Long An, Tay Ninh, Ben Tre and Minh Hai Provinces already held their congresses of party organization delegates.

The congresses were engaged in heated discussions, showed unanimity toward the Central Committee assessment of the situation of the country in the past years and evaluated the achievements as well as the shortcomings and difficulties encountered in the process of carrying out the resolution adopted at the Fourth Party Congress.

The congresses showed unanimity toward the guidelines and tasks in the time to come and contributed many ideas and measures for fulfilling the major economic and social tasks in the 1981-1985 period and in the 1980's.

The congresses of delegates paid a special attention to the party-building task, to heightening the capacity and effectiveness of the leadership of the party in the socialist construction and defense of the socialist fatherland and to making the party truly clean and strong and its basic organizations the real nuclei of leadership working closely with the masses.

Delegates were also elected at the congresses to attend the forthcoming national party congress.

5598

CSO: 4209/214

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

HAI HUNG, THAI BINH, INTERIOR MINISTRY HOLD VCP CONGRESSES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Jan 82 p 4

[Text] VNA--The Hai Hung Provincial Party Organization has held the fourth congress of delegates (first round) to study and discuss the draft documents of the Party Central Committee and to elect a delegation to the Fifth National Party Congress.

Attending the congress were 500 delegates elected by primary party organizations throughout the province and representing more than 90,000 party members.

On the recommendation of the Party Central Committee, Le Thanh Nghi--member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the Party Central Committee and vice chairman of the State Council--attended the congress and stood as a candidate in its election. In his talk to the congress, he analyzed the great significance of the Fifth National Party Congress and dealt with the guidelines and missions of our country's revolution in the near future and also with the immediate socio-economic tasks in 1982.

During lively debates, the congress expressed unanimous agreement on the documents, set forth guidelines for the socio-economic tasks in 1982 and elected a delegation to the national congress.

The Thai Binh Provincial Party Organization has held the first-round congress of delegates. The congress was attended by 321 delegates representing 60,000 party members in 858 primary party organizations.

The delegates discussed the Party Central Committee documents and contributed numerous views on the exploitation of local potentials to carry out intensive cultivation and multicropping, to expand trades connected with exportation, to move people to new economic zones and so forth.

The Party Organization at the Ministry of Interior has held a congress of delegates.

During lively and serious debates by 250 delegates, the congress expressed unanimous agreement on the documents and contributed numerous views on measures to be taken to overcome difficulties and to fight against negative practices which are hampering the fulfillment of socio-economic tasks and norms. After discussing the task of building the party, the congress expressed many views on the ideological and organizational tasks and on some specific subjects intended to complement the Party Statutes.

After analyzing the state of political security and social order and security, many delegates referred to their own responsibilities and made serious self-criticism and criticism. The congress carefully discussed and analyzed the enemy schemes--especially the plot of the Beijing reactionary ruling circles in collusion with U.S. imperialism to wage a manifold war of destruction in the hope of weakening and ultimately annexing our country. The congress also stressed the need to make everyone clearly realize the cunning enemy scheme and heighten revolutionary vigilance.

9332

CSO: 4209/204

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

ALL-ARMED FORCES PARTY CONGRESS CONCLUDES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Jan 82 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Congress of Delegates of the Armed Forces Achieves Good Results"]

[Text] After 5 days of urgent, serious work the Congress of Delegates of the Armed Forces achieved good results.

Participating in the Congress were 422 delegates from the party organizations of the military regions, corps, armed forces branches, combat arms, organs, institutes, and schools throughout the armed forces. They included 382 high-level cadres and 27 Heroes of the People's Armed Forces.

The Congress warmly applauded comrade Le Duc Tho, comrade Vo Nguyen Giap, and a number of other comrades recommended by the VCP Central Committee for election by the Congress of Delegates of the Armed Forces to participate in the Fifth Party Congress.

During the congress, the delegates discussed enthusiastically, and with a strong sense of responsibility, the Central Committee documents that will be presented at the Fifth Party Congress. The delegates expressed a high degree of unanimity regarding the contents of the documents. Many delegates related the actual situation of their units and localities, illuminated the observations of the Central Committee regarding the situation of the nation during recent years and contributed many opinions regarding methods for overcoming difficulties and bringing about a transformation in order to resolve the urgent problems of the missions of developing the economy and consolidating national defense.

The congress discussed and carefully analyzed the plots of the enemy, especially those of the reactionary Beijing rulers who, in league with the U.S. imperialists, are waging a many-sided sabotage war to weaken and annex our country. Many delegates expressed opinions about the relationship between the two strategic missions and stressed the strengthening national defense by all the people, the maintenance of political security and social order and safety, and the necessity of enabling the cadres and men of the armed forces and all categories of people to clearly realize the insidious plots of the enemy, increase their vigilance, resolutely defeat the enemy's many-faceted sabotage war, and be prepared to defeat the enemy under all circumstances and in any kind of war started by the

enemy. The delegates expressed many practical opinions regarding the consolidation of the party and the party organizations throughout the armed forces and the development of the vanguard nature and leadership effectiveness of the party.

The delegates enthusiastically listened to a speech to the Congress by comrade Le Duc Tho, a member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee. He clarified a number of basic contents of the draft documents of the Central Committee and stressed the responsibility of the armed forces party organizations, under the present situation, to concentrate their leadership, improve their combat strength and political, ideological, and organizational levels, master the modern weapons and equipment, always remain vigilant, maintain combat readiness, and victoriously fulfill all missions assigned by the party and the people.

The congress elected 93 comrades to the all-armed forces party organization delegation to the Fifth Party Congress. Comrades Le Duc Tho, Vo Nguyen Giap, Van Tien Dung, and Chu Huy Man received a large number of ballots. The congress approved a telegram to be sent to the Fifth Party Congress and a letter to be sent to all people's armed forces.

Concluding the Congress, comrade Van Tien Dung, a member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee and First Deputy Secretary of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee, stated that the immediate mission of the party organizations and units is to promote a truly seething and broad revolutionary activity movement in order to transform all aspects of the situation of the units in the armed forces and compete in achieving many outstanding accomplishments to celebrate the Fifth Party Congress and prepare for the good implementation of the resolution of that Congress.

5616
CSO: 4209/215

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

QUESTION ABOUT BUILDING A STRONG YOUTH UNION BASE RAISED

Hanoi THANH NIEN in Vietnamese No 11, Nov 81 pp 16-18

[Article by Hoang Vu Nhi Huy: " From Resolution III of the Youth Union Central Committee on Organizational Work: Can We Build A Strong Youth Union Base in A Village in the Hoa Hao Religious Sect Zone? "]

[Text] The resolution adopted at the Third Conference of the Youth Union Central Committee (Fourth Term) and dealing with building the Youth Union organization has this to say: " The Youth Union organization at the basic level is the foundation of the Youth Union, which is strong only if the foundation is strong. Therefore, the Youth Union must on a permanent basis build and perfect its basic organization and chapters. "

This task, for the religious zones, must especially be important and urgent.

How did Tan Thoi Village in the Hoa Hao religious sect zone of Thanh Huc District, Dong Thap Province, fulfill this important and urgent task?

This is a rich agricultural village that lies between Tien and Hau Rivers and adjacent to Thot Not District of Hau Giang Province and was part of the "secure rear area" of the U.S. -puppets in the past, where many lackeys and villains under religious disguise had undermined the revolution and oppressed our compatriots. Until the day the South was completely liberated Tan Thoi had remained a "white" base.

At present Tan Thoi has 5,000 youths (out of a total of 24,000 people in the village). The youths of Tan Thoi, who are enthusiastic and active, like new and progressive things and had lived for a long time in the old society full of corruption and injustices, were thus elated upon the arrival of the revolution and took part in many activities organized by the Youth Union. But that spirit was not sustained and developed. By the end of 1978, the youth movement in the village was steadily declining. The Youth Union organization almost came to a standstill. The few members who had joined it after the day of liberation also became nonchalant and gave

up Youth Union activities and work. The implementation of the positions and policies of the party and political tasks of the locality encountered many obstacles. Since the revolutionary potential of the Tan Thoi youths was not tapped and developed, the negative phenomena began to appear.

Improving Quality of Members

Why did the above-mentioned situation happen? Was it because the youths of Tan Thoi had been "bored" with the revolution and with the Youth Union and now turned to religion, turned to taking care of their families, or because of other reasons?

The Youth Union and party chapter cadres have affirmed that the Tan Thoi youths, with the revolutionary nature of youth, would like very much to be active, to make contributions and to progress, but they have not yet been assembled and organized because the Youth Union members and organization here were too weak and poor.

That is an accurate and very important observation. Therefore, the urgent thing to do is to quickly raise the working capacity and fighting power of the Youth Union organization, from the village unit to other chapters, and first of all to improve the quality of members and to make each and every one of them see his political responsibility and play his pioneering and exemplary role in all aspects of Youth Union work.

Indeed, as the youths look at the Youth Union organization at the basic level, they look first at its cadres and members and their revolutionary understanding, progressive concept and exemplary role in their action and daily life. The members who want to attract the youths into fulfilling the political tasks of the party must mainly rely on those qualities rather than just empty words.

It was due to such a keen understanding that the Youth Union organization of Tan Thoi village was able to take many measures to improve the quality of its members. First of all, it organized learning about the Youth Union for all members to enhance their knowledge of the goals and ideals of the Youth Union and the task of its members. On that basis, members related themselves to and reviewed the training process and their own struggling effort.

A correct knowledge must be reflected and tested in actual revolutionary action. More than 30 members from, in almost all cases, the committees and sectors above the village level were sent to hamlets where they stayed close to and worked with the youths in labor and leisure activities. The youths praised the good work and criticized the not-so-good-yet work of Youth Union members. Generally speaking, by their action, the Tan Thoi Youth Union members proved themselves good examples for the youths, mostly in terms of fulfilling the military, labor and grain-sales obligations.

In the case of the poorer members, the Youth Union held a private meeting to determine their responsibilities and to assign suitable tasks to each of them; many later made good progress. Only seven members whose will to fight was declining and who did not deserve being members in spite of the help they had received were expelled from the Youth Union. Their expulsion helped to reinforce the Tan Thoi Youth Union organization and also indicated to members, mostly the youths, that members of the Communist Youth Union must have certain qualities and must train themselves in such a way as to deserve being called members.

The experience in Tan Thoi points to the fact that the quality of members and the working capacity and fighting power of the basic Youth Union organization are closely related to each other. Members can only develop their exemplary role, make many contributions and become mature quickly if they operate and work in a strong basic Youth Union organization. The Tan Thoi Village Youth Union Executive Committee thus attached special importance to consolidating and raising the working capacity of all chapters and attaining the goal of having in every hamlet a chapter that would "deeply attach and tightly cling" to all youth strata. (Tan Thoi has six hamlets.) Although the number of members in each hamlet chapter then was small (ranging from 3 to 11), all chapters did begin to work actively and to organize the regular work and activities to respond to the political task and needs of the youths in the hamlets. The chapter in Thoi Thuan Hamlet, for instance, had only three members but still maintained regular activities of good quality, mobilized and gathered the youths for revolutionary work, did work for the collective welfare of people in the hamlet, motivated the youths for fulfillment of their military obligation and extended greetings and assistance to the families of dead heroes and wounded soldiers and the troops. Six hamlet chapters in Tan Thoi Village currently are truly the place where Youth Union members are trained and serve as the firm foundation for gathering and uniting the youths in order to develop the assault role of the young.

Engaging Youths in Revolutionary Action

At first the work of recruiting members for the Youth Union in Tan Thoi encountered many difficulties because farmers in the village had not been organized for collectivized work. As the new production relationships had not yet been formed, there were considerable obstacles to the teaching of the concept of collective ownership and the organization of any significant assault activities of the Youth Union. That did not include the plots and propaganda schemes of some bad elements in the Hoa Hao sect aimed at making slanderous and bad statements about the revolution and covertly preventing, and if unsuccessful by using lies and severe criticisms, those youths who were looking up to the Youth Union from joining it. However, the Youth Union members still patiently helped the youths to have the opportunity and conditions to be active. As the "youths discuss national affairs" movement had just come to an end after hundreds of youths had volunteered to go to defend the fatherland, the Youth Union launched the "make organic fertilizer" campaign and succeeded in attracting thousands of youths into it; the obvious economic

and technical success the campaign brought about was to defeat the tendency to depend on others, to affirm the effects of stable and green manure and to create a new capacity and habit of overcoming difficulties arising from a shortage of fertilizers.

The exciting activities mentioned above, along with the "swing into action to do rural communication work" campaign, succeeded in gathering around the Youth Union a large youth force, in which, in addition to 1,700 members of the Vietnam Federation of Youth, there were hundreds of youths being players of 10 soccer and basketball teams, members of hamlet and village literature and art units organized by the Youth Union and even those who had never joined any organization or participated in any activities. In every phase of activities the Vietnam Federation of Youth chapters selected and recommended the most active youths to the Youth Union for advanced training and admission. Those were the youths who would be ready to go to fulfill their military obligation, actively protect the properties of the state, persuade families to be exemplary by selling the excess paddy, etc.

The Tan Thoi Village Youth Union also had to struggle to get rid of the narrow-mindedness and prejudice against the youths who had been soldiers under the old regime or still remained Hoa Hao followers, who braid their hair in chignon and follow a permanent vegetarian diet. Since it adopted a correct view, it succeeded in gathering a rather large number of those youths, who later became fully qualified and deserved being members after having undergone training and testing.

Overcoming Weaknesses, Moving Forward

By now the Tan Thoi Village Youth Union organization has had nearly 120 members and every hamlet has had a chapter. That is a remarkable success in the building of basic Youth Union organization in a religious zone village which just a few years ago remained a "white" base.

But in Tan Thoi are there any aspects of the work that still remain weak?

First of all, the admission of youths into the Vietnam Federation of Youth still is aimed at perfection. The fact that only 1,700 out of 5,000 youths in the village have joined the federation fails to underscore the widespread nature of the federation organization, nor to respond to the need of those youths who want to work in a youth organization.

Some people have said, "If I join the federation, I must naturally join the Youth Union later" and "today is member of the federation, tomorrow will be member of the Youth Union."

It is true that through the activities of the Vietnam Federation of Youth organization many members have a chance to be trained and to quickly become members

of the Youth Union. The latter and the federation must help to make as many qualified members join the Youth Union as possible. In Tan Thoi the majority of Youth Union members now used to be members of the Vietnam Federation of Youth.

But not every federation member will necessarily become or must become member of the Youth Union. To think so is unrealistic and leads to narrow-mindedness in the consideration of candidates for federation membership, which requires nearly the same high standards and procedures as the consideration for admission into the Youth Union.

The Vietnam Federation of Youth is a broad organization of youths. To attract almost all strata of youth into the federation is an important aspect of the building of basic Youth Union organization and helps to increase the working capacity and fighting power of the latter.

Another thing the Tan Thoi Village Youth Union organization has not done much about is to develop the revolutionary capabilities of female youths and to bring them into the Youth Union. Although there are thousands of girls in the village, there are only 26 female Youth Union members (most of them belong to the school chapter). Hamlet chapters have virtually no female members. There also are very few female federation members.

The girls of Tan Thoi, like their counterparts in other localities, like very much to make contributions, to be trained, to have leisure time and to join the Youth Union. The old feudal family and religious customs and their excessive complex of inferiority are the invisible strings that tightly bind them inside the family and prevent them from joining the common work and making contributions to society.

The Tan Thoi Village Youth Union organization must think of appropriate ways to gather and attract female youths and particularly need to take the proper measures to help them to "liberate themselves," to move forward to be their own masters and to fully develop the capabilities of the youth.

Thoroughly understanding the resolution of the Third Conference of the Youth Union Central Committee, further developing the victories it has won and quickly overcoming the weak aspects, the Tan Thoi Village Youth Union organization will surely be able to strengthen its working capacity and fighting power and always to remain "a strong basic Youth Union organization."

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

SOME ENTERPRISES SAID TO FILE UNTRUTHFUL ECONOMIC REPORTS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 24 Dec 81 p 4

[Readers' Opinions column: "Reports Must Be Truthful"]

[Text] Last year and in previous years some production bases untruthfully reported the fulfillment of their plans. Some had not fulfilled their plan, or their work had not been completed, but they ask the ordering organ to certify that they have completed their work so that they can report that their plans have been fulfilled. Some units have even falsified warehouse receipts and final inspection certificates in order to falsely certify plan fulfillment. Such bases must often work to "repay the debt" to the previous year's plan during the first quarter of the following year.

On the other hand, some production units which have surpassed their plan conceal products or deliberately refrain from completing some of them in order to save the them for the following year's plan. That phenomenon has caused the stagnation of circulating capital and harmed the state. Some bases which have completed plans sell products to customers but allow the customers to owe them money, do not transfer the money to their account, and do not make out warehouse receipts, in order to "save" the products for the following year's plan.

In order to assure the strict, accurate fulfillment of annual plans, and oppose unhealthy manifestations in reporting and inspecting plan fulfillment, I recommend that the managing offices promptly admonish the production units with such negative manifestations. A point that must be kept in mind in inspecting the fulfillment of this year's plans is the requirement of strictly implementing resolutions 25 and 26 CP of the Council of Ministers regarding the management and delivery of products.

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CSO: 4209/206

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL CALLS FOR ECONOMIZING IN PRODUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Use Materials, Raw Materials, and Energy Rationally and Economically"]

[Text] Implementing the action slogan set forth by the 9th Plenum of the VCP Central Committee -- "With facilities and materials supplied by the state equal to or less than those supplied in the past, we must produce better and produce more material wealth" -- during the past year the economic sectors and bases throughout the nation made many efforts to advance the campaign to promote production and practice economy. The movement to economize in the use of materials, raw materials, and energy -- the key part of the movement to economize in general -- has attained real results in a number of places. Economizing measures have been implemented more and more comprehensively, from the collection, processing, and use of the various kinds of waste materials and waste products, and the drafting and implementation of economic-technical norms, to the improvement of equipment and the changing of designs and technical procedures in order to reduce the depletion levels of materials and raw materials. All sectors and localities have good examples of economizing.

The economizing movement has gradually been expanded. The economizing measures that have been set forth are relatively varied.

The weakness of the movement is that economic effectiveness is not yet high. In many places the results that have been attained because of the economizing measures do not make up for the losses caused by excessive waste. In nearly all of the sectors of the national economy there is waste of energy, materials, and raw materials. Large losses usually occur as a result of deficiencies in planning, the exploitation of natural resources, transportation, and maintenance. In production, in many places due to lax economic and technical management machinery is not well maintained, technical procedures are not observed, and the norms regarding the depletion of energy, raw materials, and materials per unit of production have tended to increase.

The accomplishments and deficiencies the economizing campaign have demonstrated that the capabilities that can be added by economizing are very great. We must carry out the economizing campaign comprehensively, in all spheres of the economy, from policies regarding the organization of production and construction to consumption, above all the economizing of coal, electricity, POL, materials, raw

materials, grain, etc. To economize is to overcome waste and to rationally and effectively use natural resources, land, labor, materials, and capital to continually increase labor productivity, lower production costs, and develop production. The struggle goal for 1982 is to lower expenses in all sectors by at least 10 percent in comparison to last year. In order to implement that important policy, all echelons and sectors must urgently adjust the labor, materials, and capital expenditure norms, accompanied by the drafting of a new management structure and tight control in order to compel everyone to observe them in everyday activities. Every sector and locality must have specific plans, norms, and measures for economizing in the production of each product, in the designing and construction of each production project, in transporting and storing materials and goods, etc. It is necessary to do a good job of organizing, and further promote, such existing campaigns as the campaign to use stagnated materials and fully utilize waste materials and waste projects in the enterprises, the "treasure gasoline as if it were blood" education campaign in the transportation sector, the movements for teenagers to fulfill small plans, for youths to collect cement bags, for people in the cities to economize in using electricity and coal, etc. We must strongly encourage the application of advanced experiences in order to organize labor with high productivity and use as little materials and energy as possible but produce more products. Economizing measures with great, long-lasting effectiveness are broadly applying scientific accomplishments and technical advances to production in order to reduce the use of materials and raw materials, replacing imported materials with domestic raw materials, and replacing valuable, scarce materials with materials that are not as expensive and are easily obtained but still assure product quality.

Economizing is a major policy, a key measure of the state. At the same time, it is an economic matter of long-range significance. The campaign to economize in general and to economize in the use of materials, raw materials, and energy specifically, must be tightly organized and guided by the management echelons, and by the party organizations and mass organizations, in order to attain real results, so that it can become a voluntary movement by all bases, sectors, and people.

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CSO: 4209/215

AGRICULTURE

HANOI RESIDENTS GO TO SETTLE IN LAM DONG NEW ECONOMIC ZONE

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 12 Dec 81 pp 1,4

[Article by Nguyen Tien Dat: "Going to Build New Economic Zone in Lam Dong Province"]

[Text] Recently, at the Van Khe cooperative the District VCP Committee and the People's Committee of Me Linh District saw off 33 families which were going to develop the Hanoi new economic Zone in Lam Dong. They were the first group to leave the district.

Van Khe is a cooperative situated on the Red River. Every year rising flood water washes away soil. One year the cooperative lost 300 may of bottomland because it was washed away. The cultivated area has declined and on a per capita basis amounts to only .1 may. Therefore, difficulties have been encountered in production and life. Implementing the policy of the District Party Committee and the People's Committee, the Van Khe cooperative, on the basis of the actual situation, encouraged the people to go to develop the new economic zone in Lam Dong. After only 2 months of campaigning, 100 applications were received and the cooperative selected 33 families to go in the first group.

In order to facilitate their departure, in addition to correctly implementing the policies the cooperative provided them with more than a ton of rice and forgave debts amounting to more than a ton of rice and 700 dong. Mobilizing and encouraging the movement to go to develop new economic zones, comrade Ngo Luong, a member of the standing committee of the Municipal Party Committee and Secretary of the District Party Committee; comrade Nguyen Van Sau, Chairman of the district People's Committee; and large numbers of village chairmen in the district, arrived to visit with the families and participate in the going away ceremony.

In 1980 Thach That District sent 79 households, totalling 421 people and including 207 workers, to go to develop the new economic zone in Lam Dong. Leading the way was the Thach Xa cooperative, which sent 25 families, with 120 people and 44 workers.

At the beginning of 1980, 29 households, with a total of 113 people and 48 workers, left Thach That District. Leading the way was the Phung Xa cooperative, which sent 13 families totalling 49 people and 21 workers.

Between now and 15 December 1981 Thach That will send another group. At present the district economic section has completed all paperwork and made full preparations for 36 families totalling 161 people and 79 workers. The Dong Thuc cooperative is sending 22 families with 96 people and 48 workers.

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CSO: 4208/206

AGRICULTURE

HANOI RESIDENTS SETTLE IN LAM DONG NEW ECONOMIC ZONE

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 30 Dec 81 pp 1,4

[Article: "To Date 2,438 Households (13,771 People) Have Gone to Develop the Hanoi New Economic Zone in Lam Dong Province"]

[Text] After 6 years of building material bases, organizing living conditions, clearing wasteland, and developing production, by the end of 1981 the Hanoi new economic zone in Lam Dong had 2,438 households totalling 13,771 people (including 7,726 workers). In 1981 the precincts and districts sent 465 households totalling 2,242 people (1,293 workers) to develop the new economic zone.

In past years only a few villages sent groups of people, but this year the movement to volunteer to go south to develop the new economic zone has expanded to 73 villages and 41 subwards. The villages sending many people include Van Khe (Me Linh), Dong Truc (Thach That), Dai Thanh (Hoai Duc), etc. Among the inner-city precincts, more households have volunteered in Ba Dinh than in any other precinct. In 1981, 98 people, including 33 youths, volunteered in 15 subwards in that precinct. The precincts and districts have expanded the setting up of new economic zone funds to help the people during their first few days there. Hoai Duc District has a fund amounting to 103,000 dong and 106 tons of grain. Dan Phuong District has 83,000 dong and 121 tons of grain. Phuc Tho District has 113,000 dong and 103 tons of grain. Furthermore, the localities have many other ways to help, such as providing agricultural implements, seed stock, and sports and cultural equipment so that the new people can be able to begin production immediately.

Some notable accomplishments have also been achieved in the new economic zone. In 1981, 2,528 hectares were cultivated. Grain crops accounted for 1,711 hectares other food crops accounted for 780 hectares, and a large area was planted in industrial crops. Because difficulties regarding weather and material bases were overcome, this year the area harvested 2,434 tons of grain (in paddy equivalent), raised 142 water buffaloes, 299 cattle, and 1,433 hogs, and promoted the building of houses and roads, the exploitation of forestry products, etc. In the course of emulation to achieve accomplishments to celebrate the coming Party Congress and Municipal Party Organization Congress, the cadres and people in the area completed a number of projects, such as the "Thang Long" soccer field, a volleyball court, and a table tennis building in the Nam Ban zone by the contribution of socialist work days and complete self-dependence with regard to materials.

During the recent recapitulation of the task of sending people to build the Lam Dong new economic zone, the Municipal People's Committee awarded outstanding emulation flags to Hoai Duc District and Ba Dinh Precinct, and awarded certificates of commendation to Dong Da, Ha Ba Trung, and Hoan Kiem districts and Dan Phuong, Thanh Tri, and Phuc Tho districts.

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CSO: 4207/206

AGRICULTURE

NEW COOPERATIVE ORGANIZED IN LAM DONG NEW ECONOMIC ZONE

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 5 Jan 82 p 1

[Article by Nhat Cao: "Hoai Duc District Sets Up Cooperative No 2 in the Tan Ha Zone of the Lam Dong New Economic Area"]

[Text] In the Tan Ha area of the Hanoi new economic zone in Lam Dong there are five agricultural-forestry cooperatives made up of people from Dan Phuong, Hoai Duc, Thach That, and Phuc Tho districts (Dan Phuong District has two cooperatives). Hoai Duc has 105 families totalling 453 people and 216 workers, and a cultivated area of 700 hectares.

In October 1981 the standing committee of the district party committee and the district people's committee sent a cadre delegation headed by comrade Nguyen Van Hoan, secretary of the district party committee, to study the production situation. After coming to an agreement regarding policies with the area party committee and leadership section issued a decision setting up a cooperative, in order to expand the area, organize large-scale production and construction by the people, and continue to bring in people in the last part of 1981 and in 1982.

On the 12th of this month, at the headquarters of the People's Committee of An Khanh Village in Hoai Duc District the cooperative members among 42 families and the key cadres of Dai Thanh, Yen Nghia, Cong Hoa, Tan Hoa, An Khanh, and Minh Khai villages, which will send people during the next cycle, participated in a congress of cooperative members to set up the district's cooperative No 2 in the new economic zone.

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CSO: 4209/216

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

PEAT USED IN BAKING BRICKS, TILES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Jan 82 p 2

[Text] The federation of brick-tile-ceramic enterprises (Ministry of Building) is using peat extensively in the production of bricks and tiles. In the past, these enterprises needed thousands of tons of Quang Ninh coal a year but, for many reasons, the coal supply was usually insufficient and irregular.

In view of this situation, the federation has studied the possibility of partially replacing Quang Ninh coal dust by locally produced coal.

In Dong Anh (region of Viet Hung in Hanoi outskirts) and in Chuong My (Ha Son Binh), there is an abundant source of peat which is of a low-calorie type (2,300 to 2,600 kilocalories per kilogram) but which has a high percentage (over 3 percent) of volatile matter and which burns and disintegrates quickly.

To bake tiles in horizontal kilns, Dong Anh Enterprise No 382 has mixed 50 percent of Viet Hung peat with 50 percent of Mao Khe coal dust No 6. The enterprise cadre and workers have improved their working method by arranging and spreading briquettes between layers of tiles with the aim of checking the rapid combustion of peat and maintaining the required degree of heat. As a result, tiles have been baked evenly and 85 percent of the tiles coming out of kilns have met the standards of Categories A and B.

By using Chuong My peat and mixing it with 30 percent of lumpy coal No 6, the Huu Hung Brick Enterprise has produced batches of good, smooth bricks 85 percent of which have been classified into Categories A and B.

The use of peat mixed with coal dust to bake bricks and tiles has proven very profitable. On reckoning, it has been found that the application of this method in producing 1,000 tiles of Categories A and B has resulted in a saving of 33.40 dong compared with the use of Quang Ninh coal dust alone.

The use of peat in 1981 has enabled many enterprises in the federation to overfulfill the brick and tile production plan and also to save thousands of dong on the cost of coal. Moreover, thousands of liters of gasoline and oil have also been saved because it has no longer been necessary to carry coal dust from distant places to these enterprises.

To date, many enterprises in the federation have been using this type of economical fuel and have signed long-term purchase contracts with localities having sources of peat. Their objective is to increase the 1982 production of bricks and tiles by 20 percent over 1981.

LIGHT INDUSTRY

HANOI COMBINE PRODUCED 60,000 BICYCLES IN 1981

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 5 Jan 82 p 1

[Article: "Hanoi Bicycle Enterprise Combine Produces and Assembles 60,000 Complete Bicycles, Including Thousands for Export"]

[Text] On the night of 31 December 1981 the Hanoi Bicycle Enterprise was the last unit of the Hanoi Bicycle Enterprise Combine to celebrate the fulfillment of its annual plan. Thus the entire Combine fulfilled its norms for the production of key goods assigned by the municipality and assembled 60,000 complete bicycles (the norm assigned was 58,000 bicycles), including thousands which met export standards, and more than 2,000 tons of bicycle parts of the various kinds.

The nine units in the Combine which reported plan fulfillment were the Tool, Ball-Bearing, Xuan Hoa Electroplating, Nam Thai, Hub, Dong Da, Electrical Machinery and Thong Nhat Bicycle enterprises. The Ball-Bearing Enterprise attained an output of 50 million bicycle ball-bearings, double that of 1980.

During the fourth quarter of 1981 the Electrical Machinery Equipment Enterprise produced more than 3,000 bicycle frames for export and assembled more than 2,000 complete bicycles.

The Tool Enterprise, the first Combine unit to fulfill its plan, between 15 and 25 December assembled 5,000 complete "Hanoi" bicycles, including the 20,000th bicycle of the plan year, and delivered them to the commercial sector. The enterprise was initially successful in applying a technique for forging bicycle sprocket wheels which both economized on materials and machine time and improved product quality. The enterprise also completed 3,000 sprocket wheels that met technical standards in order to assemble bicycles for export.

The entire Combine is enthusiastically promoting emulation in order to produce 15,000 complete bicycles and hundreds of tons of parts during the first quarter.

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CSO: 4209/216

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

THIEVERY AT PORT OF HANOI DECRIED

Hanoi GIAO THONG VAN TAI in Vietnamese 20 Dec 81 p 5

[Article by Nguyen Duc Xuan: "Resolutely Struggle to End Thievery, Bribery, and Oppression of the People: Many Goods Still Lost at Port of Hanoi"]

[Text] In the afternoon early in November 1981, when walking on a dike in front of the Luong Yen rice mill, I suddenly heard the resounding sound of gunfire from the far end of the port of Hanoi. A person standing nearby, as if accustomed to such sounds, shrugged and said, "Once again, gunfire chasing away coal scavengers!" How could there be coal scavenging in broad daylight and in a place with guards? Beginning with that question, I went to the port to get the whole story.

Many Goods Are Lost

At twilight, on the slope of Vinh Tuy Hill, I encountered several dozen children 12 or 13 years old, and a sprinkling of adults with dirty clothes, feet, hands, and faces and holding baskets and sacks, who were standing alongside the road. They were glancing around, looking for an opportunity to surge into the storage yard and scoop up coal. Along the dike there were dozens of small, neatly stacked piles of coal and a few people transferring the coal inside. When I went about another hundred meters I encountered a number of people, in groups of from three to five, who were buying and selling coal. They were selling it at 15 to 20 dong per basket. If you needed a few quintals of it they could provide it immediately, at the price of only .7 to .8 dong per catty for powdered coal and 1 to 1.5 dong per catty for lump coal.

After making enquiries, I learned that every day at the port as many as 150 to 200 adults and children went to "scavenge" coal on the roads, in the storage yards, and at dockside. What they did in fact was to brazenly steal coal belonging to the state. Every day they stole five to seven tons.

But the stealing of coal is only a visible phenomenon that is easily seen. The stealing of other goods, such as grain, fertilizer, cement, and iron and steel at that port is no less serious. It may be said that all types of goods have been stolen at the port. The thieves include not only a number of people outside the port but also cadres, workers, and civil servants of the port or of units working in the port. Recently, when oranges were being delivered to be exported, the authorities arrested a number of people who had stolen two truckloads of oranges

and sold them at the Tran Hung Dao Machinery Factory. At the end of June, a warehouse keeper turned in a truck driver who requested that the bill of lading be revised to show nearly 3,000 fewer catties of grain.

Then there were the barge crews who "fully utilized" goods left behind in the holds by bartering or selling them for their personal benefit. On 1 November guards confiscated 260 kilograms of flour from facility SW03. On 4 November they confiscated 100 kilograms of nitrogenous fertilizer aboard ship SK 117. On 28 October they confiscated 300 kilograms of grain on barge No 437. There have also been numerous instances of people inside the port stealing goods at night or early in the morning. More worthy of attention in thievery which impedes production, such as the stealing of parts from electricity generators, cranes, vehicles, and machinery currently in use. In the course of conversations with leadership cadres we were told that "Every month the property lost at the port amounts to about 150,000 dong."

How painful! The comrades at the port of Hanoi must think about these losses!

Lax Management

On another occasion, on a Sunday, I entered the port to observe. At the gate there was a full-fledged check point, but none of the people passing by was questioned. Inside, there was complete freedom: one could go anywhere one wanted to go. A bamboo raft carrying peasants to work across the river also disembarked passengers inside the port. Passengers on river boats returning from Nam Dinh, Thai Binh, and Hung Yen could easily take a short-cut through the port.

Why would a production enterprise, a place with much state property, allow people to pass through as if it were a marketplace? When I asked the port leaders that question they answered, "There's too much to control"! For in addition to the people working in the port -- about 1,000 cadres, workers, and civil servants -- there are employees of 10 other organs in the port. Especially, more than 200 families live in the port, as if in a small collective housing area. Some people living in that family area steal goods, and it is used to harbor and sell stolen goods.

According to a report by the protection forces, 15 members of the 25 families of a unit in the port are continually mixed up in the stealing of state goods.

It may be said that the stealing of state goods takes place ashore, on the water, and day and night, and that it is very easy to run across it. One upper-echelon three times drove his automobile to work at the port and twice caught crooks stealing goods.

In the port area the specialized protection forces number 100 (including the guard guards of the port, the cargo owners, and the police). So how could the patrolling and control of such a large force be lax? After making enquiries I learned that the port is not responsible for protecting goods left in the port's storage yards. Such goods must be protected by the organ owing them, for the port merely rents out the space. The port is only responsible for protecting goods when delivering or receiving them on the pier, or goods left in locked warehouses.

Therefore, although there are many protection personnel they are spread out thinly among the cargo consignments, so there exists the present situation of "there are many monks so no one locks the pagoda door." I believe that since it is a cargo terminal and a production-commercial unit with independent accounting, no matter what the circumstances the port must accept responsibility for the property left in its confines, and must not leave the protection of cargo to its owners, as is the case with regard to some goods stored out-of-doors at present.

Can We Stop It?

The port, a large cargo-handling facility in Hanoi, is still beset with many difficulties and deficiencies: its surface area is being expanded, its fences are not yet complete, etc., which creates certain obstacles in organizing the maintenance of security and the protection of state goods. But that negative situation can be stopped and eliminated if the port would clearly recognize its responsibility. I believe that in addition to the political-ideological education of the cadres, workers, and civil servants at the port it is necessary to purify and closely organize the protection forces, unify command, and assign specific responsibility for day and night patrolling and control at the gates. The port must establish close ties with local governmental administrations around the port in order to carry out education, stop the negative elements, and deal resolutely with people who deliberately violate state property. With regard to goods that have been dropped or left in holds, the port may organize labor to collect them and turn them over to the public treasury, on the basis of observing the three benefits. With regard to the people in the port, the port must resolutely request the municipal governmental and the sectors to move them outside the port. But in the immediate future, while they are still living in the port collective education must be organized, people who steal goods must be dealt with strictly, etc.

For a long time now the task of fighting negativism in the port of Hanoi has been guided as if it were a key task, but that guidance is still in the form of policies and directions, and there is a lack of specific, continuous guidance, so the results are still very limited. The present situation poses heavy responsibilities for the port and demand that it strongly advance, obtain the effective help of the upper echelon, quickly bring an end to the brazen stealing of state goods, and advance to repulsing and eliminating all negative manifestations in the port.

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TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

READER COMPLAINS ABOUT THIEVERY IN QUANG NINH

Hanoi GIAO THONG VAN TAI in Vietnamese 20 Dec 81 p 5

[Readers' Opinions column]

[Text] Pilferage Must Be Stopped in the Quang Ninh Transshipment Zone

At the beginning of December I went to the Quang Ninh transshipment zone. During the time I was there I witnessed the brazen stealing of grain. One day, the ship Song Ha Ly arrived with 4,000 tons of rice from the south. The river boats of the Bach Dang River Transportation Enterprise and a number of localities were responsible for the transshipping. Stevedores from the port of Quang Ninh handled the cargo.

While transferring cargo from the ship to the river boats, many stevedores used their protective hats to steal rice and sell it. Some people put rice in their pants and in sachels, and some even took advantage of carelessness during the transfer to steal whole bags. The rice they steal was immediately sold on the spot to local people on bamboo rafts. There were always dozens of bamboo rafts lurking around, waiting for a chance to buy stolen goods. There, things are bought and sold by "guess" and nothing is weighed, but the estimated price is only two to three dong per kilo of rice, while at the Hon Cai and Bai Chay markets (about three kilometers away) the price was seven to eight dong and the price of high-quality rice was 10 to 11 dong.

During each unloading shift about 1,000 cattles of state rice can be stolen. I recommend that the Quang Ninh port do a better job of educating workers, and also recommend that the responsible organs organize tighter control in order to quickly bring an end to the stealing of goods in that transshipment zone.

Khanh Nguyen
(Hanoi)

Coal Lost at the Nam Dinh River Port

During recent months the stealing of coal at the Hanoi and Nam Dinh ports has tended to become increasingly serious. At all times there are people of all age groups -- young and old -- who brazenly enter the port to get coal. Especially

numerous are people between 15 and 25 years old who live in the area around the ports. On the average, 13 to 15 tons of coal are lost every day at the Nam Dinh ports. At that level, every month the state loses 300 to 400 tons of coal. Every day 7 to 10 tons of coal are lost at the port of Hanoi. The losses are still more serious at the Nam Dinh port. In a bulk cargo area now under construction, the port is permitted to utilize and develop each project item. Because conditions at the port are unstable and it is situated beside a dike bordering a road, the port of Nam Dinh has many times recommended and requested that the localities, especially Nang Tinh Subward, in the area of the port, help prevent people -- most of them from the subward, on the right bank of the Dao River -- from entering the port to steal coal. Such people go to the wharves to scoop up coal and buy and sell state goods. A number of people in Thuy Co hamlet, on the left bank of the Dao River, used small bamboo rafts and wooden boats to go from Thuy Co, Do Bai, and neighboring hamlets to steal coal. In a storage yard in the Dong An area, groups of 10 to 15 people, sometimes 40 to 50 people, take advantage of the busy periods (1200 hours, 1700 hours, and 0400 hours) by using baskets and barrels to steal goods. The port protection forces, cooperating with the self-defense forces, sometimes must use weapons, but those people still brazenly pour in to steal goods. At night they wait for a chance to steal coal and dismantle and steal motors and conveyor belts in order to steal ball-bearings, steal electric wires, dismantle wooden ship bumpers at the piers, dig up the storage yard foundation to obtain rock with which to bake lime, etc. When the guards discover such happenings and give chase, the perpetrators flee into the Dong An area in Nang Tinh Subward.

Illegal goods are brought to the Dong An area and Thuy Co hamlet to be sold. Because of such illegal acts, the port of Nam Dinh has made a report to the Ministry of Communications and Transportation, the River Transportation Department, the people's committees of Ha Nam Ninh Province and the municipality of Nam Dinh, and the Ministry of Interior to request their assistance. But coordination among the sectors and echelons is not yet complete and is not clear-cut, so the port protection forces cannot resolve the problem alone, even though the port deploys 30 to 40 people every day.

Because of the extremely urgent requirements and the serious violation of socialist property, I hope that the sectors and echelons, especially the local governmental administrations -- above all the People's Committee of Nang Tinh Subward, take positive steps to help the port protect socialist property and victoriously fulfill the 1981 cargo handling plan.

Mai Khanh Chi

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TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

STEPS TAKEN TO CURB THIEVERY ON HANOI-LAO CAI RAILROAD LINE

Hanoi GIAO THONG VAN TAI in Vietnamese 20 Dec 81 p 5

[Article: "Public Security Forces of Vinh Phu and the Hanoi-Lao Cai Railroad Line Do a Good Job of Maintaining Order and Security on the Railroad Passing Through the Province"]

[Text] The Public Security forces of Vinh Phu and the Hanoi-Lao Cai railroad line have coordinated with the sectors, the echelons, and the people to do a good job of maintaining order and security and protecting property on the railroad line running through the locality.

The Public Security forces helped the governmental administrations, organs, and enterprises in seven districts, municipalities, and cities traversed by the railroad to organize and guide the people in drafting and implementing railroad protection bylaws. The Hanoi-Lao Cai railroad line also carried out a campaign to purify the ranks of its cadres, workers, personnel, and public security forces, in order to do a good job of fulfilling its mission of protecting goods and materials, and to assure traffic safety.

The Provincial People's Committee has also guided the localities through which the railroad passes to draft and implement railroad protection plans. Since the beginning of the year, the cadres, workers, and people along the railroad have helped the public security sector to discover and make arrests in many instances of the thievery of cross-ties and rails. The people of Hoang Cuong Village in Thanh Hoa District helped the public security forces to recover many cross-ties and rails worth hundreds of thousands of dong that had been stolen and used to build houses. With the help of cadres, workers, and people of the Viet Tri, Phu Tho, and Tien Kien railroad stations, where many goods and materials are concentrated, the Vinh Phu public security forces discovered many instances of the thievery of property belonging to the state and the people, and many instances of collusion between railroad personnel and dishonest merchants who transported contraband aboard trains. They recovered many materials and goods for the state, including some which were scarce and valuable.

Because they have done a good job of fighting negativism and protecting order and security, since the beginning of the year the number of instances of thievery, corruption, and collusion to steal goods and materials in the main stations on the segment of the railroad passing through Vinh Phu was reduced by from 50 to 70 percent in comparison to 1980.

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CSO: 4209/208

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH ALLOWANCE REGULATIONS AMENDED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Jan 82 p 4

[Article: "Some Allowance Regulation Regarding Public Health Cadres and Personnel Amended"]

[Text] On 7 December 1981 the Council of Ministers issued Decision No 150/HDBT regarding the amendment of some allowance regulations regarding public health cadres and personnel. The decision:

Supplemented the categories of public health cadres and personnel receiving allowances because their work involves contagious diseases or is unhealthy, in accordance with the stipulations of Article 4 and Article 6 of Decision No 59-CP, dated 26 October 1980, of the Council of Ministers, which are as follows:

- a. The supplementation of categories receiving allowances stipulated in Article 4: Public health cadres and personnel whose work involves the eradication of such dangerous diseases as cholera, plague, etc., and must come into contact with people who have diseases.
- b. The supplementation of categories receiving allowances stipulated in Article 6:
 - Cadres and personnel who are members of mobile teams preventing and fighting epidemics and fighting malaria.
 - Nurses serving ill people.
 - Workers who launder ill people's clothing by hand and workers who do sanitation work in hospitals.
 - Cadres and personnel who serve people with burns, post-operative patients, and cancer patients, or who serve in other specific ways in which they may contact diseases and are unhealthy, as stipulated by the Minister of Public Health.
 - Cadres and workers who work with or are in contact with the various kinds of drugs and harmful chemicals.

c. Cadres and personnel who work directly with X-rays in T.B. sanitariums and are receiving X-ray allowances are now authorized to also receive the allowance for people who serve T.B. patients, as stipulated in Article 4 of Decision No 59-CP.

d. Cadres and personnel who directly serve mental patients in acute mental illness departments of mental hospitals and are receiving the allowance stipulated in Article 5 of Decision No 59-CP are now changed over to receiving the allowance stipulated in Article 3 of Decision No 59-CP.

The allowances for public health cadres and personnel serving under conditions which subject them to contracting contagious diseases or which are unhealthy, as stipulated in Decision No 59-CP, and the new categories added by the present Decision, are now double the old level.

-- The percentage allowance for cadres and personnel serving leprosy patients are now calculated on the basis of their basic salaries added to their temporary allowances.

The method of calculating the allowance stipulated in Article 7 of Decision No 59-CP is as follows:

-- Public health cadres and personnel who receive allowances for being in contact with contagious diseases and unhealthy conditions are specialists who continually fulfill the designated functions. Students taking on-the-job training and public health cadres and personnel from other places who have been assigned to do such work.

Those who work 13 days a month or less receive half of the allowance, and those who work more than 13 days a month receive the entire allowance. During months in which subject them to contracting contagious diseases or which are unhealthy, they will not receive allowances.

Allowances for public health cadres and personnel who work overtime are amended as follows:

Public health cadres and personnel engaged in the following work will receive overtime allowances if requested by the unit heads:

- Treating or administering first-aid to patients.
- Examining patients, giving physical examinations, giving preinduction examinations, determining disability.
- Fighting and eliminating epidemics.

The overtime allowance levels are as follows:

-- Cadres and personnel whose main salary level is 85 dong or more receive an allowance of 2.5 dong per hour.

-- Cadres and personnel whose main salary is 45 to 84 dong receive an allowance of 2 dong an hour.

-- Cadres and personnel who have a salary of less than 45 dong receive an allowance of 1.6 dong per hour.

This Decision is effective as of 1 December 1981.

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POPULATION, CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

ILLEGAL TRAFFICKING IN HISTORICAL TREASURES DEPLORED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by Tran Duc Giem, Hanoi: "Management of Antiques"]

[Text] The state has promulgated directives and circulars stating clearly that, no matter whatever their origin, all of the antiques that are remaining on the SRV territory must not be turned into objects of commercial and export transactions. However, the traffic in antiques is now effected either overtly or surreptitiously under many forms and is developing in cities and at seaports. Many people have been dealing in antiques, especially precious ones such as chinaware, paintings, statues, wooden articles inlaid with shells and so on. A number of shops have mixed up ancient articles with new ones and put them up for sale under the label of cultural products. There are people who pretend to be "antiques collectors" and who display antiques in their houses allegedly for the purpose of decoration but who actually use their residences as places of commercial dealings with illegal traders who have been searching everywhere for antiques. Of course, there are persons genuinely interested in collecting antiques but they are very few. Because our management and control are still slack, there exist loopholes through which precious antiques can be sneaked out of our national boundaries. Such a negligence seriously endangers the cultural treasure of our nation especially at a time when we can neither produce nor import such articles of ancient culture. Antiquities stored in many temples and pagodas have been either destroyed or turned into commercial objects.

It is suggested that cultural, economic and financial organs take measures to promptly check the traffic in antiques and to strictly prohibit the free display and sale of antiques on Tet market days as seen in the previous years.

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POPULATION, CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

TET PREPARATIONS FOR HA NAM NINH PEOPLE RELOCATED IN MINH HAI

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] VNA--In the last days of the [lunar] year, the New Economic Zones Committee and the Labor Service of Minh Hai Province organized a proper welcome to nearly 300 households with 1,360 members who were native of the sister province of Ha Nam Ninh and who had just come here to build a new homeland.

As settlement areas for the newcomers, the two districts of Phu Tan and Nam Can and the Minh Ha state farm closely coordinated with the steering committee for the building of new economic areas in the province in concentrating various means, in setting up committees to greet and lead the newly arrived families to their new residences and in creating conditions to quickly stabilize their life and to set their minds at ease so that they might live together with the local people for a long time to come.

The Minh Hai Provincial People's Committee directed the Phu Tan and Nam Can Districts and the Minh Ha state farm to make preparations to enable the newcomers to enjoy the Tet under relatively adequate material and moral conditions and also ordered these localities to pay visits to the newcomers and to give them an additional amount of grain and food products on the occasion of the Tet.

The Provincial Party Committee and People's Committee sent Tet gifts to each and every household who had recently arrived in Minh Hai and, at the same time, directed the financial and commercial sectors to promptly defray the expenses incurred in delivering enough Tet commodities into the hands of the newcomers from Ha Nam Ninh.

The local people and the manual and office workers at the Minh Ha state farm were ready to give rice, meat, fish and beans to the newcomers in order to jointly celebrate the Tet in the common homeland.

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION IN VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Trần An [TRAANF AN]

*Deputy director of the Public Security Service, Hanoi; his letter responding to complaints about congestion of sidewalks appeared in the cited source. (DAI DOAN KET 23 Dec 81 p 11)

Lê Nguyễn Bắc [LEE NGUYEENX BAWCS]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Quynh Nai District, Son La Province; he was mentioned in an article about his district. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 1 Jan 82 p 2)

Nguyễn Minh Châu [NGUYEENX MINH CHAAU], Major General

Acting commander of the 7th Military Region; on 10 Jan 82 he attended the arrival in Ho Chi Minh City of a military delegation from the GDR. (NHAN DAN 12 Jan 82 p 1)

Tạ Quang Chiển [TAJ QUANG CHIEENS]

*Head of the Sports and Physical Education General Department; on 2 Jan 82 he attended a reception for a Lao soccer team. (NHAN DAN 5 Jan 82 p 1)

Lê Đức Chính [LEE DUWCS CHINHR]

Head of the Vietnam Olympic Committee; on 2 Jan 82 he attended a reception for a Lao soccer team. (NHAN DAN 5 Jan 82 p 1)

Tô Đình Cờ [TOO DINHF COW]

Acting chairman of the People's Committee, Nghia Binh Province; his article "Nghia Binh Exploits Every Grain Producing Potential" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 11 Jan 82 p 2)

Triều Văn Cự [TRIEEUJ VAWN CUWJ], *Colonel

He was mentioned in an article about the Armed Forces Hospital of Folk Medicine. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 5 Jan 82 p 3)

Văn Tiến Dũng [VAWN TIEENS ZUNGX], Senior General

Member of the Political Bureau of the VCP; Minister of National Defense; on 7 Jan 82 he attended the arrival of a military delegation from the GDR. (NHAN DAN 8 Jan 82 p 4)

Lê Hà [LEE HAF]

Director of the Hanoi Federation of Import-Export Corporations; his article "Foreign Trade Must Develop Greatly in 1982 and Subsequent Years" appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 12 Dec 81 p 3)

Bê Viêt Đăng [BEES VIELTS DAWNCR]

Acting head of the Institute of Ethnological Studies; recently he attended a conference in Hanoi on scientific reporting on ethnology. (NHAN DAN 14 Jan 82 p 1)

Song Hào [SONG HAOF]

Secretary of the VCP Central Committee; head of the Control Commission of the VCP Central Committee; recently he was nominated as a delegate to the 5th Congress of the VCP from Ha Nam Ninh Province. (NHAN DAN 14 Jan 82 p 1)

Phạm Thế Hiến [PHAMH THEES HIEENF]

Deputy director of the Industry Service, Hanoi; his article "Hanoi's Local Industry Develops Commercial Initiatives" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 14 Jan 82 p 2)

Trưởng Đảng Hoà [TRUWOWNG DAWNG HOAF]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Dong Hung District, Thai Binh Province; his article on raising silkworms in his district appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 8 Jan 82 p 2)

Vũ Đình Hòe [VUX DTINH HOEF], Deceased

Former head of the Capital Investment Planning Department (Vu Ke hoach day tu), State Planning Commission; member of the VCP; he was in retirement at the time of his death on 6 Jan 82. (NHAN DAN 7 Jan 82 p 4)

Bùi Công Hùng [BUIF COONG HUNGX]

Editorial secretary of the literary journal TAP CHI VAN HOC; his name appeared in the mast head of the cited publication. (TAP CHI VAN HOC No 4, Jul and Aug 81 p 160)

Nguyễn Văn Ích [NGUYEENX VAWN ICHS]

*Deputy chief of Cabinet of the Council of Ministers; on 15 Jan 82 he attended a reception for a UNICEF delegation. (NHAN DAN 16 Jan 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Lam [NGUYEENX LAM]

Secretary of the VCP Central Committee; vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; head of the State Planning Commission; recently he was nominated as a delegate to the 5th Congress of the VCP. (NHAN DAN 14 Jan 82 p 1)

Lê Bach Lan [LEE BACHJ LAN]

*Acting chairman of the People's Committee, Thanh Hoa Province; his article "Raising Silkworms, a Traditional Occupation of the People of Thanh Hoa Province" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 12 Jan 82 p 2)

Trần Lâm [TRAANF LAAM]

Alternate member of the VCP Central Committee; chairman of the Vietnam Broadcasting and Television Commission; on 4 Jan 82 he attended a reception for a delegation of propaganda and training cadres from Kampuchea. (NHAN DAN 5 Jan 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Lập [NGUYEENX LAAPJ], Senior Colonel

On 9 Jan 82 he accompanied a military delegation from the GDR on a visit to the Thang Long Air Force Group. (NHAN DAN 10 Jan 82 p 4)

Phạm Trọng Lịch [PHAMJ TRONGJ LICHJ]

Vice chairman of the People's Committee, Lang Giang District, Ha Bac Province; he was mentioned in an article on military-civilian relations in his district. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 4 Jan 82 p 3)

Đổng Bạch Liên [ZUWONG BACHJ LIEEN]

Vice minister of Communications and Transportation; *Standing member of the VCP Cadre Affairs Department of the Ministry of Communications and Transportation; on 7-11 Dec 81 he attended a seminar of ministry VCP members to discuss documents to be presented at the upcoming 5th Congress of the VCP. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 20 Dec 81 p 1)

Phạm Thanh Ngân [PHAMJ THANH NGAAN] Colonel

Commander of the Thang Long Air Force Gp; on 9 Jan 82 he accompanied a military delegation of the GDR on a visit of his unit. (NHAN DAN 10 Jan 82 p 4)

Hồng Nghị [HOONGF NGHJ] *Senior Colonel

On 18 Dec 81 he attended a reunion of former members of the Capital Regiment. (HANOI MOI 20 Dec 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Hữu Ngô [NGUYEENX HUWUX NGOO]

SRV ambassador to Cuba; on 12 Jan 82 he attended the signing of a protocol for trade between the SRV and Cuba. (NHAN DAN 16 Jan 82 p 4)

Trần Văn Phác [TRAANF VAWN PHACS] Major General

Deputy head of the Political General Department, VPA; on 7 Jan 82 he attended the arrival of a military delegation from the GDR. (NHAN DAN 8 Jan 82 p 4)

Lê Nam Phong [LEE NAM PHONG] *Senior Colonel

On 9 Jan 82 he accompanied a military delegation of the GDR on a visit to the 12th Infantry Gp, Quyet Thang Corps. (NHAN DAN 9 Jan 82 p 1)

Hoàng San [NOANGF SAN]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Trang Dinh District, Lang Son Province; his article "Properly Exploit Agricultural and Forestry Potential" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 5 Jan 82 p 2)

Phùng Thế Tài [PHUNGF THEES TAIF] Lieutenant General

Deputy chief of staff of the VPA; on 7 Jan 82 he attended the arrival of a military delegation from the GDR. (NHAN DAN 8 Jan 82 p 4)

Bùi Thành [BUIF THANH]

*Deputy director of the Culture and Information Service, Hanoi; his article "Wipe-out Corrupt Reactionary Culture and Build a Wholesome Cultural Life in the Capital" appeared in the cited source. (VAN HOA NGHE THUAT NO 10, Oct 81 p 20)

Hoàng Minh Thao² [NOANGF MINH THAOR] Lieutenant General

*Member of the VCP Central Committee; director of the Senior Military Academy; on 7 Jan 82 he attended the arrival of a military delegation from the GDR. (NHAN DAN 8 Jan 82 p 4)

Đinh Đức Thiện [DINH DUWCS THIEENJ]

Minister of Communications and Transportation; *secretary of the Cadre Affairs Department of the Ministry of Communications and Transportation; on 7-11 Dec 81 he attended a seminar at the ministry to discuss documents to be presented at the upcoming 5th Congress of the VCP. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 20 Dec 81 p 1)

Trần Thế Thông [TRAANF THEES THOONG]

*Head of the South Vietnam Agriculture Institute (Vien nong nghiep mien nam); his article "Animal Husbandry in the Mekong River Delta in the Coming Years" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 13 Jan 82 p 2)

Trần Tiến [TRANNF TIEENS]

Director of the Culture and Information Service, Hanoi; on 24 Dec 81 he attended the awarding of a prize for artistic accomplishments. (HANOI MOI 25 Dec 81 p 1)

Lâm Ngọc Thủy [LAAM NGOCJ THUY]

Deputy director of the Communications and Transportation Service, Hanoi; his article "New Improvements in Hanoi's Bus Stations" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 18 Jan 82 p 2)

Lê Trung Toàn [LEE TRUNG TOANR]

Former VCP secretary and chairman of the Resistance Committee, 1st Inter-Region; former political officer of the Capital Regiment; on 18 Dec 81 he attended a reunion of former members of the Capital Regiment. (HANOI MOI 20 Dec 81 p 1)

Hoàng Trà [HOANGF TRAF] Major General

Deputy head of the Rear Services General Department; on 7 Jan 82 he attended the arrival of a military delegation from the GDR. (NHAN DAN 8 Jan 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Trà [NGUYEENX VAWN TRAF] *Lieutenant Colonel

*Commander, Nam Lien Signal Group; his article "Strong Points in Building a Regular, Modern Army" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 18 Jan 82 p 3)

Bùi Mạnh Trung [BUIF MANHJ TRUNG]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Hoan Kiem Ward, Hanoi; on 18 Dec 81 he attended a reunion of former members of the Capital Regiment. (HANOI MOI 20 Dec 81 p 1)

Đinh Văn Tuy [DINH VAWN TUY] Major General

Commander of the Border Defense Forces; on 7 Jan 82 he attended the arrival of a military delegation from the GDR. (NHAN DAN 8 Jan 82 p 4)

Bùi Quang Tựu [BUIF QUANG TUWUJ]

*Head of the Truck Transportation Department, Ministry of Communications and Transportation; on 25 Dec 81 he attended ceremonies marking the 30th anniversary of the truck transportation sector. (HANOI MOI 29 Dec 81 p 1)

Trần Ưng [TRAANF UWNG]

*Deputy political officer of the Air Force; his article "The Air Force Increase Its Combat Strength To Defend the Fatherland" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 16 Jan 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Văn Vành [NGUYEENX VAWN VANH]

Deputy head of the Road Management Department, Ministry of Communications and Transportation; his comments on regulating ferry and floating bridge operations appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 15 Jan 82 p 2)

Trần Thanh Vân [TRAANF THANH VAAN] Colonel

On 9 Jan 82 he accompanied a military delegation from the GDR on a visit to the 12th Infantry Gp, Quyet Thang Corps. (NHAN DAN 9 Jan 82 p 1)

Trần Vĩ [TRAANF VIX]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Hanoi; *chairman of the Teenagers and Childrens Committee Hanoi; on 22 Dec 81 he attended groundbreaking ceremonies for the Ho Chi Minh Vanguard Youth Cadre School. (HANOI MOI 23 Dec 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Quý Vinh [NGUYEENX QUYS VINHX]

*A section chief in the VCP Central Committee Propaganda and Training Department; on 4 Jan 82 he attended a reception for a delegation of propaganda and training cadre from Kampuchea. (NHAN DAN 5 Jan 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Trọng Vĩnh [NGUYEENX TRONGJ VINHX]

SRV ambassador to the PRC; on 15 Jan 82 he held a news conference in Beijing concerning continued PRC occupation of SRV territory. (NHAN DAN 16 Jan 82 p 4)

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